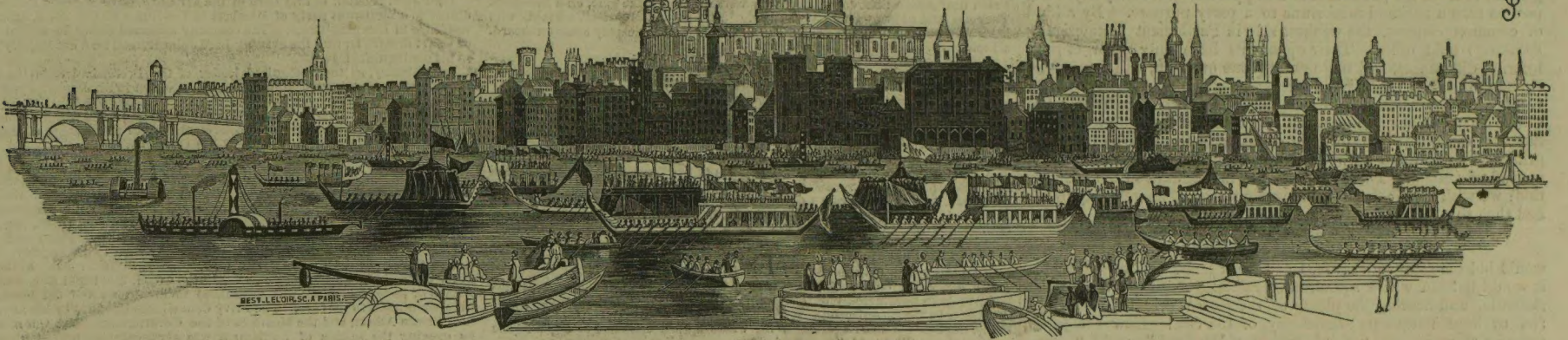


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

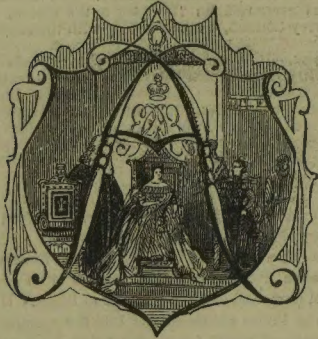


No. 247.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



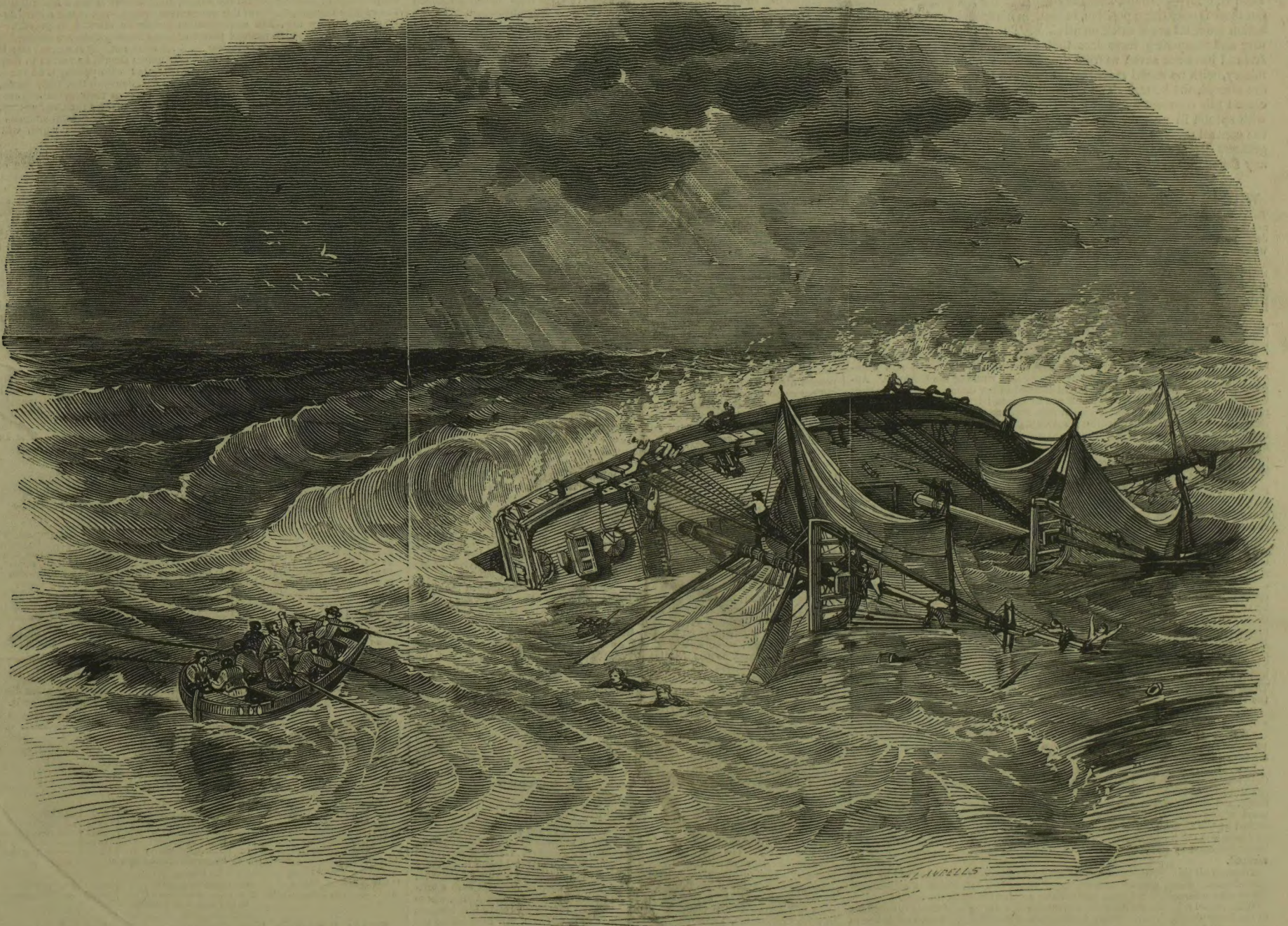
CERTAIN anxious and despondent feeling seemed to shed a gloomy influence over the proceedings of the Opening of Parliament on Tuesday; and, as if Nature had her mysterious moods of sympathy with man, the day itself was dark and dispiriting as any of those that have given its bad reputation to the suicidal month of November. A thick fog had settled down on the metropolis, and the Royal Pageant, with its pomp and splendour, passed along with something of a spectral aspect, "shorn of its beams" by the "misty air:" within the Legislature as without it, all was dark and indistinct, as if expressive of the state of the Empire and its affairs, through which neither Peers nor Ministers can just now very clearly see their way. The tapers, lit at noon, lent a necessary, but untimely and insufficient aid, typical of the unusual measures that men must adopt in a general deprivation of ordinary and natural blessings. There were crowns, and diamonds, and plumes, and beauty, and

rank, and wealth, and, we trust, also, courage and wisdom, ranged round the Throne of her Majesty; but a shadow seemed resting upon all; a something appeared to weigh upon the spirits of men; that indefinable anxiety—it can scarcely be called terror—which is felt in the presence of some great affliction, even when we are not immediately involved in its suffering. Uneasiness as to our own social state, discontent with some of our allies, disgust at the trickery and freedom-crushing conspiracies of the great European Royalties—all this was felt by the public, whose anticipations of the tenor of the Royal Speech, that key-note of the opening concert of Legislation, were, to use an expressive word, uncomfortable. The materials for congratulation and hope were scant and few: it was difficult to step in any direction without meeting objects that no nation desires to meet upon its path: a people crushed to the earth with hunger and want stretching its millions of hands for relief, on one side; on the other, crowned tricksters breaking their word of promise, and sceptred violators of faith and treaties: these were the chief objects which rose before the mental vision of all men. To touch on any of the questions connected with them was, necessarily, to deplore or condemn; and such, indeed, proved to be the uncongenial task of her Majesty, on meeting the Parliament of 1847.

The very first paragraph of the Royal Speech announces Famine in a third of the Empire—next to War, the direst calamity that

could befall it. War would be worse, as its evils are self-inflicted, and the aid men lend each other in it, is a blending of strength and effort to destroy; but, under the visitations of Heaven, some of the evil passions of men are at least suspended, and there is a wish to afford each other mutual help. It is better to fall into the hands of Heaven than those of man. The Psalmist chose the chastisement of pestilence rather than the sword of the enemy; and in our present distress we have at least the consolation of trying to assist each other. Sad as it is, it is better to hear a Sovereign address the people with suggestions for the alleviation of the miseries of Famine, than to be met with an annual laudation of "a just and necessary War;" for one weary quarter of a century did the King and Government of England meet the Parliament with this expression of approval of political carnage and death, or some equivalent. That age is past: we cannot hope to escape national trials; but, in our present one, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we have not brought it on ourselves, that all efforts are directed to put an end to it, and that those efforts have the good wishes of all men for success.

The unanimity of the Debate on the Address is a proof of this; suppose the Government was involved in a war, one of those groundless and miserable conflicts, that were common in Europe when the delusion of the Balance of Power was in its infancy, would all parties sink their differences, and say, almost with one



WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BRIG "SOMERS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



voice, we must have but a single object now—to get through our difficulties? No; one party would make the war and its conduct a "political capital," the Opposition would literally turn the guns of the Government against itself; Marlborough triumphed in the field, and was driven from power and place by the spirit of party; the people of England derived no advantage from his victories, got nothing but the foundation of a National Debt, and left the great general to front his political foes unsupported. But no party dares now to turn a national misfortune to a party purpose. By a kind of common consent, the weakest side in Parliament (numerically speaking) hold office. Their opponents have only to forget their internal differences, and unite on any one question, and Lord John Russell must fall; yet he finds forbearance from all quarters. Lord George Bentinck will not only support him in what he may do, but thinks he might have done much more, certain of gaining an indemnity, even if he had turned line-of-battle ships into carriers of grain, and sent them between shore and shore, freighted with corn instead of cannon. There is something magnificent in the proposition; we wish all the fleets in the world were half as well employed; and then the

Armaments that thunder-strike the walls  
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake,

would bid the same nations feed and be friends. What a picture it would be! A whole squadron of majestic ships ploughing the Atlantic, and bearing the plenty of the New World to supply the (let us hope temporary) deficiency of the Old! How the great argosies of trade, the "rich burghers of the flood," would "overpeer the petty traffickers;" how emulation would be changed in its objects! An Admiral's renown would not depend on breaking the line, but in breaking bulk, not in the number of shots he had fired into a seaport town, but the number of quarters of corn he had poured into its depôts! "It is a pleasant dream, and yet"—we are compelled to think the day is far off when we shall see its fulfilment; the "navies of commerce" may perhaps just precede the "armies of industry," we some time ago touched upon.

But such a proposal coming from the Leader of the Protectionists, shows at least that they are not so terrified at innovations, as Conservatives are supposed to be. A few years ago, such a plan would have been laughed down by the whole House, if it escaped being branded as revolutionary and radical; but it has been made and listened to, and thought not unreasonable; a little time and we shall become familiarised with the idea; it has been already partially acted on; more will be heard yet of the employment of fleets and armies in time of peace; soldiers will cease to be "chimnies in summer" as the old satirist called them; and ships will no longer be floating logs, suggesting in the descriptive phrase "laying up in ordinary," a very proverb of uselessness. The world moves after all; nothing quickens men's imaginations more than calamities, and even a famine may prove a spur to our progress.

The readiness of Lord George Bentinck to give the Ministers every assistance was also repeated in the House of Peers by the other Protectionist leader, Lord Stanley; but it was with far more ambiguity and reserve. He will not press them unduly, will make every allowance for difficulties, but his support is conditional. As long as they do not do this, and do not touch that—if they eschew innovation, if they do not tamper with "the institutions of the country," they may command Lord Stanley. But the array of negative phrases awakens doubt; they may be interpreted in many ways; but the most obvious reading seems to be this—that, provided the Government does nothing, Lord Stanley will help them to do it. Lord George Bentinck is a much younger statesman than Lord Stanley—perhaps, that may account for his greater boldness; but there is something positive, at least, in his speech, and purpose and action are what are wanted on all sides. The old bugbears of innovating and tampering have lost their terrors. The "institutions" of Ireland have not saved us from the fall into the midst of famine and misery, with no social machinery to relieve them: the sooner they are altered, the better. The Conservatives themselves have wisely ceased this constant harping on "the fear of change;" and it comes with special ill grace from Lord Stanley, who, in all he ever had the control of—the Church, the Colonies, Ireland—has been the greatest "tamperer" and the author of more "innovations" than any statesman of the age.

## WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES BRIG "SOMERS."

This melancholy loss took place on the 13th of last month, whilst the vessel was maintaining the blockade off the harbour of Vera Cruz. The circumstances are detailed by an eye-witness, in a long letter to the *New Orleans Picayune*, whence we extract the following details:—

On the evening of the 7th the *Somers* had taken shelter under Green Island, there being the usual appearance indicating a norther. Early in the morning of the 8th, a sail was reported from aloft. Captain Semmes got under way to chase, and stood out some miles, until he made out the *John Adams*, being on her return from Tampico.

As the wind had already hauled to the north, and the weather was threatening, Captain Semmes at once ran back to Green Island, intending to anchor as soon as he could regain his former berth.

On approaching the anchorage another sail was discovered, apparently standing down for Vera Cruz, through the passage between Green Island and Blanquilla Shoal, with the intention, as was supposed, of running the blockade. Apprehending that the strange vessel might succeed in her design, Captain Semmes was induced to change his purpose and run by Green Island, standing across the passage, to intercept her, making short tacks between the reefs. The wind was then freshening from the north-west; but Captain Semmes hoped to be able to maintain his position until the suspicious vessel approached, and to cut her off from Vera Cruz. To effect this object it was necessary to press the *Somers* with canvass, in order to avoid falling to leeward upon the reefs, and finally to fetch Green Island anchorage.

The *Somers* was exceedingly light, having on board only 18 barrels of provisions, and about 600 gallons of water. When at the western point of Green Island reef, at about half-past nine o'clock, P.M., a squall came on, and after great exertion to save the vessel, she commenced careening, from which time she continued to go over with great rapidity, and in thirty seconds was on her beam ends. In less than ten minutes she sank. One or two minutes after she was over, most of the men and officers had gained the side of the vessel or the tops. The men and officers then cut away the rigging, and attempts were made to relieve her of her masts, but in vain. The small larboard quarter boat was in the meantime cleared away, and dropped carefully round to leeward, and manned by her usual complement of five or six men. Midshipman Clarke, who had gained the maintop by swimming from the steerage hatch, was ordered by Captain Semmes to take charge of the boat. Finding that there was no chance of saving the brig, and that she was fast sinking, Captain Semmes ordered Mr. Clarke to shove off with Dr. Wright and seventeen men, besides Purser Steele, to pull for Green Island, about half a mile distant, and immediately to return, if possible, and save more lives. This order was at once executed, but not until some of those in the boat had solicited, by name, each of the officers left on the wreck to come with them. These officers resolutely declared that they would wait and take their chance with the brig.

It is a remarkable circumstance that three of the officers and all of the men who acted thus nobly are saved. When the boat shoved off, the gale was blowing with great violence, and a heavy sea running, so that, for some moments, it was a matter of doubt whether the boat would live. The boat, however, reached the island in about twenty minutes.

In less than three minutes after the boat left the brig, Captain Semmes, finding the vessel settling under them, gave an order for every man to save himself. All simultaneously plunged into the water, and grasped the posts, gratings, spars, coops, and other floating objects at hand. Many must have gone down from the want of any support whatever; others struggled on frail floats, to be finally drifted on the reefs and dashed in pieces. Some were driven to sea to be heard of no more, and others encountered the worst fate that could be apprehended, in being devoured by sharks. Of near 60 who plunged from the wreck, only 17 escaped.

Through all this appalling scene, the greatest composure was observed by men and officers. There was no appearance of panic—no exhibition of selfishness. Those who could not swim were particularly enjoined to go in the boat.

With grateful hearts we have yet to mention the daring and devoted exertions of the foreign men-of-war. There were lying at Sacrificos, about two miles to the leeward of the wreck, her Britannic Majesty's ships *Endymion* and *Alarm*, and the brig *Daring*, commanded respectively by Captains Lambert, Franklin, and Matson; the French brigs *Pylade* and *Mercure*, Captains Dubat and La Voyaire; and the Spanish corvette *Luisa Fernanda*, Captain Puente. As soon as the accident was discovered, the boats of all these vessels were simultaneously called away. The crew of the *Endymion*, to the number of 200, came aft and volunteered.

After great exertion, fourteen persons were landed, and taken to Green Island. The most gallant and well-directed efforts were made by the officers and crew in the boat of the *Mercure*. She rescued ten men at sea to leeward, on a spar. The

risk was incalculable. Five boats, representing each of the foreign vessels, reached the island, and took off twenty-three persons to their respective vessels.

The strange vessel proved to be the *Abrasia*, bound for the squadron at Anton Lizardo. She passed very near the *Somers*, but the catastrophe was so sudden, that she failed to discover it.

The Mexicans saw the accident from the mole, and cheered and exulted for a long time. The brig had been for a long time engaged in the blockade, and had done more to interrupt the commerce of the port than almost all the other vessels together.

Subsequently, eight more persons were picked up by the Mexicans, on the beach near Anton Lizardo, whether they were driven by the gale, on a hen-coop. They are held as prisoners in Vera Cruz. This makes forty-four, all told, who have been saved from the wreck. The *Somers* had nearly eighty souls on board, all told.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

### FRANCE.

The Parisians have been a good deal excited this week by the publication of two additional documents relative to the Montpensier marriage. M. Guizot laid these documents before the French Chamber of Peers on Monday, with the reply of Austria to the protest against the infraction of the Treaty of Vienna, implied in the incorporation of Cracow. The documents relative to the Spanish marriages are, first—a letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Spanish Ambassador, dated June 22, 1846; and, secondly, Lord Palmerston's entire dispatch to Mr. Bulwer, of the 19th July. A portion of this dispatch only had before been given. Lord Aberdeen's letter is of the utmost importance, for it goes to show that whatever may have been the nature of the engagement at En, his Lordship put upon it a totally different construction from that given to it by M. Guizot.

The discussion on the Address of the Chambers has commenced. It has hitherto been uncommonly dull and uninteresting. M. C. Dupin, who opened the debate in the Chamber of Peers, was the only one who referred to the question of the Spanish marriages; and his whole speech consisted of a panegyric on M. Guizot, with the abuse of England.

We regret to find from the French papers that the food riots which commenced at Rennes are spreading through the centre and west of France. The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following:—"Troubles of a very grave nature have taken place in the department of l'Indre. Several carts laden with grain were, on the 13th, stopped between Leoroux and Bazancals, and the people compelled the grain to be sold at a low price. On the following day the violence became greater; five or six houses were pillaged, and one of the proprietors, who had offered resistance, killed. Upon the application of the Prefect, a reinforcement of troops has been ordered to the spot to repress further violence." The object of the rioters was, according to a letter in the *Débat*, to compel the holders of grain to sell their corn at a price to be dictated by the rioters themselves. General Regny has sent a detachment of cavalry to Bazancals, which he will immediately follow with a train of artillery. Disorders of a similar character have taken place at Laval, Vaigès, Entrammes, and Argente, in the department of Mayenne. At Vitré, in the department of l'Ille et Vilaine, the miners had stopped the grain carts going to Laval. At Fougeres, the grain carts were also stopped from going to market. At Guillo (Côtes du Nord), scenes of great violence have taken place, occasioned by the grain being sent away. Tranquillity had happily been restored at Rennes. The price of grain was, however, rising. At Nantes corn had risen five francs the hectolitre. Arrests had taken place at Amans and Chateaugiron, in the neighbourhood of Rennes. At the market of Lignieres (Cher) pillage of grain was attempted, and so sudden was the attack, that the police could not resist it, and it was not until a detachment of dragoons appeared that order was restored.

The *National* states that disturbances broke out at Cercy-la-Tour, in the department of the Nièvre, on the 14th inst. It was feared that the rioters would extend their efforts to the commune adjoining Nevers. The same paper states that several persons have died of hunger in the mountainous districts of the department of the Upper Loire, rather than have recourse to the charity of their neighbours. The *Reforme* states that wheat is selling at Mans at 33 francs the hectolitre, being a rise within the week of three francs the hectolitre. At Boissac and Saumur, in the department of the Maine and Loire, a similar rise has taken place. The most alarming accounts have been received from the departments of the centre. At Tours flour is worth 100 francs the sack, and the scarcity of grain is extreme. The bakers refuse to purchase flour at the present prices, and the inhabitants are much alarmed. The accounts from the neighbourhood of Paris announce a rise of two francs the hectolitre in the price of wheat.

The internal state of the population of France, the apprehended consequences of the deficiency of vegetable subsistence, and the precautionary measures of the Bank, have created a crisis on the Bourse. The greatest agitation continues to prevail: every day witnesses a further decline in the price of all public securities.

Accounts from Bayonne, of the 14th inst., state that the price of maize (Indian corn), which had previously been extremely moderate, had risen in the course of a few days more than 30 per cent. The present price is fifty shillings a quarter less on board. Large orders had been received from Ireland, and seven vessels laden with Indian corn had already sailed for that destination. The *Reforme* announces a further rise in the price of wheat, to the extent of from 1f. to 2f. the hectolitre, in the markets of Bayeux, Certe, Hondan, Montcuon, Poitiers, Marnes, Louviers, Lucon, Lille, Montivilliers, Havre, Orleans, Chateaudun, Vic-sur-Aisne, Ferté-Gauchier, and Coulommiers. The *Echo Agricole* announces the arrival at Rouen of several cargoes of wheat from London, Hamburg, and Marseilles, intended for the supply of Paris and the neighbourhood.

The Duke d'Anmale, who has just attained his twenty-fifth year, is now entitled, according to the twenty-fourth article of the Charter, to a seat and a vote in the Chamber of Peers. The Duke has already taken his seat.

The *Journal des Débats* announces, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of France, it has been resolved to raise the rate of discount from four to five per cent. The *Commerce* adds, that this resolution was adopted after much discussion.

The *Sentinelle des Pyrénées* announces the return of M. Olozaga to Bayonne on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

A Court ball was given a few days ago at the Tuilleries, of which the *Esprit Public* gives the following account:—"About three thousand persons were present at this fête, who were more noisy than Royal. Madame la Duchesse de Montpensier is an indefatigable dancer. Since her arrival in France, she has made rapid progress in the Terpsichorean art, and the masters of the young Princess are very well satisfied with her. The diplomatists danced little, but played much. The card tables were placed in the Salle du Trône, and the Salon Blanc. Lord Normanby, a great amateur of whist, and one of the finest players of the three kingdoms, was at one of these tables; he had for partner M. de Brignolles, the Ambassador of Sardinia, against Serra Capriola, Ambassador of Naples, and Comte d'Appony, who, like Prince Metternich, his master in everything, likes playing high. At about one o'clock, the King and Queen, followed by the Princes and Princesses, and the most distinguished persons, went to the *Salle du Théâtre* to supper. The service was badly attended to. The servants of the Court are not sufficiently numerous to suffice for reception days and fêtes. A few clumsy *maîtres d'hôtel* that were hired, spread confusion everywhere. Madame de Montpensier ate with a good appetite; the ball had put her in excellent humour. She did not cease questioning the Duke de Montpensier. Everything appeared to surprise her; and the Duke was pleased to perceive that at the Court of Madrid things were not conducted as at the Tuilleries, and that Marie Christine had not familiarised her daughters with an embarrassing etiquette. Only twenty-four tables were laid out for the supper, and each one could only accommodate ten persons at a time. And, while the ladies and privileged persons were seated, the dancers that arrived too late took all they could, and ate standing. The deputies returned again and again to the tables, giving us a high opinion of Parliamentary gourmandising. The supper did not end till five o'clock; the dances continued till about seven o'clock. The fête would have been brilliant, had not the great number of persons caused so much inconvenience and confusion."

### SPAIN.

We have Madrid papers to the 13th inst., but they are destitute of news. It was believed that M. Castro y Orozco would be elected President of the Congress of Deputies, unless another arrangement should be adopted on the arrival of M. Martinez de la Rosa, who was expected every moment at Madrid. *El Clamor Publico* states that a body of Carlists had assembled in the most audacious manner, in a convent at Estella, to deliberate upon and fix the day on which they should commence an insurrection against the Government! Letters from Bayonne of the 16th inst. state that serious disturbances had taken place at Pampeluna on the preceding Sunday. A number of young men, chiefly conscripts, assembled that day on the Tolosa road; which fact having been communicated to the Alcalde, he marched to the spot with a body of the civil force to disperse the assemblage, but the rioters resisted and drove the guard into Pampeluna, following them amidst cries of "the *Fueros*." The rioters, after an address from the Mayor on the impropriety of their conduct, were induced to quit the city. Great excitement is said to prevail throughout the north of Spain, and a Carlist insurrection is considered inevitable.

The letters also state that M. Olozaga has sent an address to the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, protesting in strong terms against its entering, in his absence, into any discussion of his double election. He expresses in advance his acknowledgments to such of his friends as may speak in his favour, but gives to no one authority to defend him. He claims this as an incontestable right in himself, which would not be denied him in any truly constitutional country.

### PORTUGAL.

#### CHECK TO THE INSURRECTION.

We are glad to state that the letters from Lisbon of the 11th inst give assurances that a considerable progress has been made towards the pacification of the entire country. The provinces of Estremadura, Algarve, Lower Beira, and Tras-os-Montes, were entirely tranquillised, and the road from Lisbon to Coimbra perfectly clear of guerrillas, the telegraphs and posts being again established. Saldanha had marched northward from Coimbra, where he had met with a brilliant reception, as far as Joaninho, on the road to Oporto. Das Antas, whose force was weakened every day by desertion, was retreating before him towards Oporto, which town, there was little doubt, would fall in a few days before the combined forces of Casal and Saldanha, by which the insurrection would be utterly extinguished.

Several Miguelists had been arrested in Lisbon, being compromised by Macdonald's intercepted correspondence.

The Queen's troops entered Coimbra on the 5th inst., amidst great rejoicing. Before entering the town of Coimbra, Saldanha issued a proclamation, assuring the people they had no violence to fear from his soldiers. Macdonald's loss at Braga has been about 200; the loss on the Queen's side is variously stated at from 30 to 120. Casal's men committed great atrocities at Braga, which has kindled a flame of indignation against him. Nothing decisive had taken place at Oporto.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

### POLITICAL BANQUETS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, as Lord President of the Council, gave a grand full dress entertainment on Monday evening, at Lansdowne House, to a distinguished circle of Whig Peers, including the members of the Cabinet having seats in the Upper House, and the mover and seconder of the Address in the Lords. Covers were laid for twenty-seven. At the dinner, the Speech to be delivered by her Majesty on the opening of Parliament was read by the noble host.

Lord John Russell, as first Lord of the Treasury, gave a grand Parliamentary dinner to a numerous party of Members of the House of Commons, at his official residence in Downing-street. The company appeared either in official uniform or Court dress. During the evening Lord John Russell read her Majesty's Speech to his distinguished guests.

Lord Stanley, as the recognised leader of the Protectionists in the House of Lords, gave a superb entertainment, at his mansion in St. James's-square, to the leaders of his party.

The Duke of Wellington, for the first time during the last twenty-four years, did not give any political entertainment on the eve of the opening of Parliament. His Grace dined alone with Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, returned to Windsor Castle at a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon. The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Douro, Hon Misses Stanley and Dawson, Earl Ducie, Major General Bowles, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Seymour. Earl Spencer arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT AND PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Monday afternoon. At the Court, the Right Rev. Dr. Shirley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was introduced to the Queen and did homage upon his appointment to that see. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Members of the Government. The Queen's Speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth, and the Lord Chamberlain.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO HER MAJESTY.—The Earl Fortescue, Lord Steward, and the Earl Spencer, Lord Chamberlain, had an audience of the Queen on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, and presented to Her Majesty the address from the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne.—The Queen was pleased to return a most gracious answer.

PRESENTATION OF THE COMMONS' ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.—The Address, agreed to on Wednesday night, was presented on Thursday to the Queen, at Windsor, by the Members of the Privy Council, in conformity with the resolution of the House.

PROPOSED ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—It is understood that the nuptials of the noble Viscount Ebrington and Miss Damer will be celebrated with much gaiety and rejoicing, about the middle of February; it is said that her Majesty and the Dowager Queen Adelaide take the most lively interest in the auspicious event, as forming a bond of happy union between two distinguished families of the British aristocracy.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

What sporting people would have done during the week now closed, but for the appearance of the acceptances and weights for certain of the popular Spring Handicaps, it is impossible to surmise. It was not the will of the "poor froze-out gardeners" alone, that affrighted town from its propriety, but the bitter complaints of ice-expatriated men from Milton, and eke every shrine of Diana. Had not Mr. Roebuck been good enough to infuse a little caloric into the opening of the Session, the temperature of Parliament would have been below zero. The gun, indeed, was busy, for the weather was favourable for walking, especially in the early portion of the week, and this has been an extraordinary season for fine pheasants, generally speaking, because of the brilliant summer that elone upon their infancy. But we pass these mere items of pastime, and proceed to deal with sport in earnest, which is horse-racing.

The acceptances for the Great Metropolitan Handicap, to be run for in the Epsom Spring Meeting, were announced in the "Racing Calendar," published on Wednesday last. They amount to fifty-nine—and certainly embrace (by inference) animals of a most miscellaneous character. Rather more than the half of the lot named have accepted—which was considerably more than might have been expected; for the Handicap is not a workmanlike affair. So much indignation did it create in a leading patron of the turf, that he publicly denounced it as "unfair." But, as the present practice runs, all such indictments are very harmless matters. Nobody knows who makes a handicap—except a few that have the privilege of peeping behind the scenes, and "a blot is not a blot till it's hit." The extreme inconvenience of this anonymous system—not to use a harsher term—is proved every day, and cannot much longer be allowed to prevail. Why should it? Does it give us more talent or more honesty than are engaged in the other business departments of racing? Surely not. It is a great pity that a race brought out with such spirit by its originators should be ruined in its popularity by the bungling of those who were intrusted with putting it on the scene. The weights on Lago, Refraction, Camera Obscura, Jenny Wren, Lady Sarah, and several others—are perfectly unaccountable—so far as their promises are concerned. A very large field of horses has been weighted for the Chester Cup, and it promises to be a heavy betting speculation. Already several animals have been selected by the book-makers, and some of them at prices which will probably well remunerate their backers.

Those who get on Newcourt, for instance, ought to get off him, at considerably less money—and the same may be said of Antler, Camera Obscura, and others now in the market. The unprecedented popularity of racing sweeps and lotteries furnishes great funds for backing horses—and that, of course, has a tendency to lower prices. For this reason, the favourites early picked out almost invariably go on improving—till the event draws very near. Then begins the chapter of accidents. Then down tumbles this impostor, and up goes that. The Chester Cup is proverbial for its vicissitudes—as the day approaches—and, therefore, all who would meet it with easy nerves, should take care to hedge their investments carefully. To use a vulgar phrase, there is money to be had out of the Great Metropolitan and Chester Handicaps in this way. Take the favourites as they come into the betting, and back them at the longest odds they are at. Watch the turn, and get off the moment they are "slack" in friends: that is to say, lay against them. Never have a fancy—have nothing a loser for ye—if ye can help it—and with caution ye may. The foolish man goes upon the turf; the wise man amuses himself with racing, but goes upon velvet.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very general and natural expectation that the Chester Cup weights would be declared, brought a large number of subscribers to the room, and all seemed prepared for a busy day. Owing to some unexplained cause, however, they did not appear, and a good deal of angry surprise was manifested. Nevertheless, a good deal of money was laid out, and we may particularly instance Antler as having been prominently in favour. In other respects, the betting on this event was not remarkable for any decided feature. The Derby was only slightly touched upon.

#### NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

30 to 1 agst Vanish (t)

Even between 30 and the field.

#### TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Planet (t)

5 to 1 agst Glintile (t)

#### CHESTER CUP.

40 to 1 agst Antler (t)

40 to 1 — Newcourt

50 to 1 — Mickey Fies (t)

50 to 1 — Pam (t)

50 to 1 — Burgundy (t)

50 to 1 — The Flitch (t)

1000 to 15 agst Dolores (t)

1000 to 15 — Jinglepot (t)

1000 to 15 — Horn of Chase (t)

1000 to 15 — Jenny Wren (t)

1000 to 15 — Lady Wildair (t)

1000 to 15 agst Chertsey (t)

1000 to 15 — Mildew (t)

1000 to 15 — Best Bower (t)

1000 to 15 — Camera Obscura

1000 to 15 — Cherry

#### DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Van Tromp

10 to 1 — Epilote (t)

100 to 6 — Planet

20 to 1 — Glintile

33 to 1 — Allertonian (t)

40 to 1 agst Tanti

40 to 1 — Con agham

50 to 1 — Red Hart

50 to 1 — Christopher (t)

50 to 1 — The Cossack

66 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)

66 to 1 — W India Planter

66 to 1 — Bedlam (t)

66 to 1 — Horn of Chase

#### OAKS.

9 to 1 agst Clementina (t)

10 to 1 — The Farmer's Daughter (t)

12 to 1 agst Slander (t)

16 to 1 — Miami (t)

THURSDAY.—A very flat market; the select few present being more disposed to cavil at the delay in publishing the Handicap, than to speculate on it. The "lions" this afternoon were Camera Obscura, Antler, and Erin-go-bragh; their promotion, we should observe, having been effected at a very moderate outlay. In all other respects business was flat and unimportant.

#### METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

33 to 1 agst Marquis of Conyngham (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.

100 to 10 agst Lunedale (t)

#### CHESTER CUP.

30 to 1 agst Camera Obscura

33 to 1 — Antler (t)

33 to 1 — Erin-go-bragh (t)

40 to 1 — Newcourt

40 to 1 — The Flitch

50 to 1 agst Crim. Con. (t)

50 to 1 — Pal

50 to 1 — Bourton

50 to 1 — Punch (t)

50 to 1 — Jinglepot (t)

100 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes

50 to 1 agst Bryx

50 to 1 — Belham

66 to 1 — Inheritress (t)

66 to 1 — Emigrant (t)

50 to 6 — Golden Bee

#### DERBY.

11 to 2 agst J. Boot's lot

8 to 1 — Van Tromp (offd)

10 to 1 agst Epilote (t)

23 to 1 — Allertonian (t)

66 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)

40 to 1 agst The Liberator (t)

50 to 1 — The Projector

THE ST KATHARINE DO



## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

To a very great number of our readers, not the least interesting or important event of the coming season, is one which they will gladly hear is nearly approaching—the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre. This year still greater than ever have been the curiosity and expectation excited on the subject of the programme to be issued by the management of this great establishment, which we now publish.

The programme commences with a name often repeated, whose mention has excited more earnest aspirations than, perhaps, that of any virtuous of this or any other day—that of Jenny Lind. This *cantatrice*, who has, by the most remarkable natural gifts, and by a style of singing and acting which overthrows many old prejudices and conventionalisms, substituting in their place the promptings of a sensitive and gifted nature, achieved the most extraordinary reputation, is really coming, despite all predictions to the contrary; and we shall enjoy the treat—a great one to a real lover of art—of welcoming the “Swedish Nightingale” to our shores. The names of the other *prime donne*, who, with the exception of our charming favourite, Castellan, and of Sanchioli, are all novelties in this country, are well known by those conversant with continental theatrical news. They are, Madame del Carmen Montenegro, Madame Daria Nascio, Mlle. Fagiani; and, besides these, the contralto, Signora Vietti. The handsome young tenor, Gardoni, of the Parisian Italian Opera, and the celebrated Fraschini, will both make their first public appearance in England. The former of these offers another instance of the persevering activity of the management; for, having been for some time the first tenor at the Académie de Musique, he has, as is now generally known, been withdrawn from thence with much difficulty, and at a great pecuniary sacrifice. Next in the list stands the name of Signor Saperchi, a baritone, also new to us, and, it is said, of distinguished abilities. The great Staudigl, and the yet greater Lablache; another new artist—Signor Borella; besides the younger Lablache, and Corbelli, are all included in the *troupe*; while, to add to all these, we have a good prospect of seeing Coletti, now at the Italiens, at Paris.

Such is the lyrical *troupe* of this season at Her Majesty's Theatre, defying comparison with that of any previous year we remember. But we have not done yet with this portion of our subject. The greatest creative, as well as executive, genius of the age will be called into action, and we shall have not only new singers, but new operas. Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and Verdi are all engaged in the service of this theatre. The two latter—the one working upon Shakespeare, the other upon Schiller—will produce two new operas, written expressly for Her Majesty's Theatre. Mendelssohn has chosen a subject, we should think, well suited to the imaginative and splendid character of his genius—“The Tempest”; and, while the clever librettist scribe is employed upon adapting the plot to lyrical purposes, it is proposed to entrust the execution to a quartet of artists rarely equalled. Jenny Lind, Gardoni, Staudigl, and Lablache; and the execution of the work will be superintended by the great master himself, who visits England for the purpose. Verdi's opera, on the other hand, is founded on Schiller's masterpiece—“The Robbers.” Meyerbeer's “Camp de Silesie,” performed by Jenny Lind and Staudigl, is also promised us, as well as another of the principal compositions of this great master; and, in addition to these, we are to have Rossini's “Robert Bruce,” just produced at the Académie, at Paris, besides several other works new to this country. Added to these we shall again hear our old favourite operas, for the loss of which no novelty, however excellent, perhaps, could fully compensate. The season, which commences in the middle of February, will open with Donizetti's “Favourite,” in which Gardoni will appear; and the *troupe* before Easter will include Castellan, Sanchioli, Montenegro, Fraschini, and Gardoni. Jenny Lind, whose engagement commences in March, will appear immediately after Easter.

Considerable changes have been made in the orchestra. While Balfe, Tolbecque, and Nadaud, and others formerly belonging to the band, are retained, there are many new names of artists of repute, belonging to some of the first of European theatres. The following is a list of the principal performers:—

Tolbecque, Leader	Anglois, 1st Contralto of the Royal Theatre, Turin
Nadaud, Leader of the Ballet	Patti, 1st Violoncello, from Parma
Deloit	Templini, 1st Bassoon
Pilys, of the Conservatoire of Brussels	Bourjain, Violoncello, Académie Royal, Paris
Watts	Peckart, Contre-Basso, Académie Royal, Paris
Pigott	Elle, Flute and Piccolo, of Paris
Kessel, 1st Bassoon	Dellomo, Clarinet, Milan
Lavigne, Oboe from Vienna	Ista, Timbale, Opera Comique, Paris
	Zeiss, Trumpet, Professor of the Conservatoire, Brussels

The Chorus will be composed of Italians, Germans, and English, and will comprise upwards of eighty performers, and we are assured that great pains have been bestowed on its formation.

As for the Ballet, there could never have existed the slightest doubt but that, in this branch of the entertainment, her Majesty's Theatre would be more than triumphant. Carlotta Grisi, Lucile Grahn, and Cerito; probably, for a short time, Taglioni; and three new *dansesuses*—Signora Caroline Rosati, from the theatre, Scala, Mlle. Wauthier and Mlle. Caroline Baccourt, from the same theatre; St. Leon, Perrot, and a new dancer from the Académie, M. d'Or; besides Madame Petit Stephan, and a bevy of *corymbes*, Honore, Elise Montfort, Thevenot, Julien, Lamoureux, &c. &c., form a galaxy of choreographic talent truly and confessedly unrivalled. A ballet composer, new to this country, and of considerable reputation—Paul Taglioni, and M. Casate, of La Scala—will assist Perrot in his labours of composition, while to Pugini is still allotted the musical portion of the work. A new ballet, by Paul Taglioni, will be produced at the opening, for the *début* of Mlle. Rosati; but one of the most interesting of the choreographic novelties will be a grand ballet, to be written by no less a personage than the well-known German poet, Henri Heine, one of the most noted literary characters of the day. The subject is to be taken from one of the old German legends, whose poetical mysticism is so well adapted to the purposes of a ballet. By bringing such hands as these to the work, the idealising and intellectualising the ballet become more than mere empty words and surely such *dansesuses* as the Taglioni, the Carlotta Grisi, or the Grahn, of our day, are worthy to embody the conceptions of a poet. We have not, we are happy to say, done with the “Pas de Quatre,” and the “Pas de Déeses,” but, in addition to these, Perrot's inventive powers will be set to work, to combine all the first-rate choreographic artists of the *troupe* in a new *pas*, to be entitled, and most appropriately, “La Constellation.”

Such is the programme of Her Majesty's Theatre for 1847; a striking memorial of what English capital and English perseverance can effect.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

On Friday evening, as we announced, M. Frederick Lemaitre played, for the first time this season, in the celebrated drama by Messrs. Anicet Bourgeois and D'Ennery, “La Dame de Saint-Tropez;” and the performance was repeated, by the express command of Her Majesty, on Monday evening, and again on Wednesday.

The drama is founded, as many of our readers are aware, upon the story of Madame Laffarge—the husband appearing as Georges Maurice (M. Lemaitre), a ship-builder, and the wife, Hortense d'Auberive (Mademoiselle Clarisse). The poisoning is effected by a villainous cousin, Antoine Cassade (M. Dumery); but Hortense is suspected until the last, when the real assassin is discovered by Georges, as he is seated before a looking-glass. He lives long enough to clear the character of Hortense from all suspicion, and join her hand to that of a young physician, Charles d'Arbel (M. Pascal) who was her early love, and of whom Georges has been jealous throughout the progress of the story.

As a drama, “La Dame de Saint-Tropez” holds a very low rank indeed: brought forward as an original piece, it would be hissed from the stage of the humblest of the minor theatres of London; so little does the interest advance throughout the five long acts. But the acting of M. Lemaitre is, possibly, the most extraordinary representation of physical effects ever witnessed, and fully makes up for the comparative dreariness of the earlier portions of the play; for it is not until the commencement of the fourth act, that he puts forward his powers to their full. His anger at the discovery, as he imagines, of his wife's duplicity, at the close of the third act, prepares the audience for much that is to follow. In the next scene, we find him under the first operation of the poison, but still with energy enough to fight up against its advances; suffering mentally at the same time, as he supposes that his young wife, to whom he is tenderly attached, cares but little for him. The whole of this act is rich in dramatic effect; pauses which would be excessively dangerous with an inferior performer, rivet the attention of the audience when occupied by M. Lemaitre's powerful play—if such it can be called, when explaining all the business of the scene; and the testing of the poison by the physicians is carried out to the nicest point of detail. The ravages of the poison are apparent in his wasted limbs, upon which his clothes hang loosely—in his sunken eyes, and hurried gasping breath, and short hacking cough. In the fifth act we see him completely prostrated. His features have assumed a cadaverous hue, his eyes appear to blaze with the fire of fever, and every action betokens the sensations of a man who knows no release from constant gnawing pain. Never for an instant was the business of the character forgotten, until the curtain fell upon his death; indeed, so terribly real is the whole performance, that one would not readily see it repeated; only, however, from the desire not to have the truthfulness of its representation weakened by a second delineation. The effect upon the large audience, for the theatre was crowded to the ceiling, was most singular, and the cheering at the close of the most important scenes very enthusiastic. M. Lemaitre was called for at the end of the fourth act, and also at the conclusion of the play. He was ably seconded by Mademoiselle Clarisse; and M. Dumery's rough villain, as Antoine, was admirably sustained.

M. Lemaitre was to have appeared as Robert Macaire on Monday, but “La Dame de Saint-Tropez” was substituted for “L'Auberge des Adrets,” by the express command of the Queen, at a late hour in the afternoon. He is announced to play in his last famous character *Le Docteur Noir*, as well as in “Le Barbier du Roi” and “Marie Jeanne,” neither of which pieces has been yet played on these boards.

With the exception of the performance above noticed, the week has been unusually barren in theatrical events. The Christmas pieces have, with few exceptions, proved sufficiently attractive: we expect, however, that the HAYMARKET burlesque will outrun all the others; and that, next to that, the PRINCESS' pantomime will have a fair career. The LYCEUM announces the last time of “The Butterfly's Ball,” this evening; but Mr. Shirley Brooks's piece of “The Wigwag,” will be brought out next week: and we hear that Mr. Dance is busy, concocting a new extravaganza. At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Bourcicault's comedy is in daily rehearsal, and will be ready for representation in a fortnight or three weeks. Mr. Jerrold, we hear, has reasons for withholding his comedy just at present. Mr. Buckstone's new drama, of serious interest, will be brought out at the ADELPHI within a month: but, before that, during its preparation, “The Green Bushes” will be revived for a week or two. Mr. Scott, whose performance at the Princess' Theatre we noticed some weeks ago, has been playing in tragedy at the OLYMPIC, where the pantomime still attracts; and another version of “The Battle of Life,” has been brought out at the CUREY.

There appears to be no truth in the report that a circus, on the plan of Francini's, in the Champs Elysées, was about to be built in Leicester-square. There

is little doubt but that the speculation, if properly carried out, would prove a highly lucrative one: it is, however, understood, that the preliminary business, connected with the erection of Mr. Buckstone's new theatre, is nearly settled.

## MUSIC.

## ENGLISH VOCAL MUSIC.

The first Concert of a series of four, illustrative of the history of English Vocal Music, was given at Exeter-Hall on Monday last, in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund, for the erection of a Music Hall. We do not precisely understand the announcement. Are the profits of these Concerts, and of those of last season, to be appropriated to purchase for Mr. Hullah an edifice for his singing schools? If such be the case, then is his reward most disproportionate to his merits. Mr. Hullah is neither an inventor nor a creator; he has been simply an imitator and adaptor of another man's ideas. To M. Wilhelm is the credit due of introducing class singing as an educational system; and Mr. Hullah having studied it in France, was the fortunate importer into England of the plan which has so enriched himself and his publisher. We have frequently declared our opinion that the singing classes, as a general school of art, are a complete failure—no permanent benefit could arise from such a superficial mode of teaching. What has been the result? Mr. Hullah is now obliged to go back to fundamental principles; and at the Concerts in honour of his name, professional aid is called in, and the use first of an organ, and next of an orchestra. Thus has ended all the fuss and parade, and Government patronage of the singing schools—a return to the older and wiser plan of solid instruction. The “Testimonial” is a cruel irony—it will be the mere second of a failure. As to the Concerts in honour of the cause, there is interesting matter in them. We like the notion of a popular series of Ancient Concerts, at moderate prices; and it is to be hoped that the programmes will be honestly concocted, and not “doctored” for trade purposes.

The first part comprised a “Gloria in Excelsis,” by Dr. Christopher Tye; the 25th Psalm, verses 5 and 6, set to music by Farrant, who died in 1585; a Prayer, by Tallis, dated 1567; a Chorus, by Byrd; a Metrical Psalm, by Allison; an Anthem, by Dr. John Bull, the composer of “God save the King,” and the first Music Professor of Gresham College; and a Te Deum, by Orlando Gibbons, who died in 1625, and was called “The English Palestrina.” The second part was devoted to secular music, and consisted of part songs, madrigals, dialogues, &c., by Edwards (1550), Morley (1595), Dowland (1597), Wilbye (1598), Bennett (1601), Ferabosco (1609), O. Gibbons (1612), H. Laves (1634), Wilson (1644), and Saville (1660). Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. W. Seguin (the latter at a short notice, in place of Mr. Lefliff, who was indisposed), were the principal vocalists. The chorus was formed from the upper singing schools; and Mr. May acted as Conductor, and Mr. Oliver May, an excellent musician, as Organist. The Concert was, of course, somewhat heavy with such antiquated specimens; but, on the whole, to the amateur who loves to trace the forms and ideas in the development of music in this country, gratifying. The second of the series is on the 8th of February.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Haydn's Oratorio of “The Creation,” attracted an immense auditory at Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening. The amateurs are at home in the choruses; and as Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Phillips, were the principal singers, the performance was very gratifying. Mr. Lockey was encored in the lovely air, “In native worth.” Encores are an especial nuisance in this country; but, as the rising tenor displayed such marked improvement, it was not so badly disposed. Mr. Phillips was in excellent voice; some of his lower notes were worthy of his best days. It is to be regretted that the orchestra is not selected with more judgment. There is a marked deficiency in the first and second violins. Amateur players amongst the stringed instruments who ought to be in less prominent positions. The real *Chef d'Attaque* is not the nominal leader; the former must be looked for at another desk. The consequence of this instrumental weakness is that the voices, and brass, and the organ, drown the subject of the composer. The “Creation” will be repeated on Tuesday next. Spohr has accepted an engagement to conduct some of his finest works; and as Mendelssohn will be here to direct his “Elijah,” which he has re-scored, we shall have important doings by the Society.

## THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The 106th Anniversary Festival of the Madrigal Society, which was last year illustrated in our columns, was celebrated on Thursday night, at Freemasons' Hall. About 100 amateurs and professors sat down to dinner. Amongst the former were Lord Saltoun, the President; the Earl of Oxford; Lord H. Paget; the Hon. Mr. Callaghan; the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge; Sir Andrew Barnard, G.C.B.; Rev. Wentworth Russell; Messrs. Fitzherbert, Bentinck, Salomons, Evans, Hart Davis, Rogers, Ayrton, Hogarth, Bishop, Gruneisen, &c.: amongst the artists were Costa, T. Cooke, Ella, Anderson, Cipriani, Potter, W. Seguin, Parry, Machin, Goss, Elliott, King, Wilson, J. Bennett, Severn, Horsley, Barnby, Ford, Coward, Walmesley, &c. After the cloth was removed the choir was formed; the basses (20) sat at the cross table with the Chairman; the tenors to the left of the chair (16); the altos (12) to the right of the chair. Mr. Turle, with the boys of Westminster Abbey, the Chapel Royal &c., occupied a table in the centre. “Non nobis Domine” was given in a most impressive style. The selection was from W. Byrd, T. Weekes, J. Ward, G. Caimo, J. Wilbye, T. Wilbye, Luca Marenzio, T. Morley, A. Bicci, G. Groce, T. Bateson, and J. Saville, stars of the 16th and 17th centuries. Several madrigals were encored, amongst which was Wilbye's incomparable “Sweet Honey-sucking Bees.”

The loyal and occasional toasts were drunk with the musical cheers; and the health of Mr. Oliphant, the indefatigable Secretary, who was absent from a domestic affliction, was proposed by Lord Saltoun, in a complimentary address. Nor was the recollection of Sir John Rogers, the former President, effaced; for his health was given by the venerable Mr. Street, the father of the Society, in a neat speech. It was altogether a delightful evening; one that connects the past with the present, and bids us look forward with cheerfulness to the future in music.

## MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The nights for the Queen's Concerts of Ancient Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, this season, have been fixed as follow:—March 10, and 24; April 21; May 5, and 19; June 2, 16, and 30; and Handel's “Messiah,” for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, will be performed on the 7th of July—a month later than usual, owing to the Ancient Concerts taking place every fortnight after Easter, instead of every week, as heretofore. The Directors are Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of York, the Earls of Howe, Cawdor, and Westmoreland. The Conductor is Sir H. R. Bishop; and Messrs. T. Cooke and H. Blagrove, first violins. Mr. Greatorex is the Secretary. It is in contemplation to give a Concert in aid of the family of the late Mr. Kearns. The widow and children will receive only £15 per year from the Choral Fund. Sir George Smart has kindly consented to act as Chairman of the Committee of Professors; and Mr. Costa has generously given his services as Conductor.

Letters from Milan state that the health of Fanny Elssler is so precarious, that she will be unable to fulfil the engagement accepted by her, for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Every admirer of the pantomimic art will regret the absence of its most accomplished votary.

On Tuesday morning the remains of Mr. Hawkins, the alto singer, were consigned to their last resting place, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. The burial service, composed by Dr. Croft, was performed. One verse, “Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts,” was composed by Purcell, which was always held in such estimation that it was retained in Dr. Croft's service. Seldom has this sublime work been heard with more impressiveness, as the members of the three choirs, together with many professional friends and amateurs, assisted, making, altogether, a choir of 100 voices. The procession, which was formed in the nave of the Cathedral, was retarded in its progress to the choir by the ill-timed eagerness of many spectators, and it was with some difficulty Mr. Hobbs's exertions restored order. Mr. Turle presided at the organ, and amongst the professors were Sir George Smart, Mr. Goss, Mr. King, Mr. Moxley, Mr. Dixon, &c. Upwards of 2000 persons were present. Mr. Hawkins was much respected, and we are glad to learn, has left his widow in easy circumstances.

Advices from Berlin state that the triumph of Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia in German Opera has been as signal as in Italian. She made her appearance on the 1st inst., in *Rosina*, in the “Barbieri,” and, in two introduced airs by Chopin, electrified the audience by her brilliant execution. Her cousin, Mlle. Antonia Molina de Mendi, who sung last season in London at the Musical Union, had created a great sensation as a concert singer. Madame Viardot was to appear in Jenny Lind's part, in Meyerbeer's “Camp de Silesia,” in “Robert le Diable,” Halevy's “Juive,” &c. Jenny Lind was cordially greeted in Vienna, on her appearance in Donizetti's “Fille du Regiment,” in German. She was to remain in Vienna until the end of February. Bortas, the new tenor, was to appear shortly at the Parisian Académie Royale, in Halevy's “Reine de Chypre.” On Monday last Madame Persiani had her benefit at the Italian Opera in Paris, when the “Barbieri” was performed. The first *Conservatoire* Concert for the season, under Habeneck was to have been given on Sunday last. Flotow, the composer of “Stradella” and of “L'ame en peine,” is in Vienna, to superintend the production of a new opera. Mlle. Corbairi, who appeared last season at her Majesty's Theatre, has improved so much in her singing, that she has been assigned the part of Donna Elvira, in Mozart's “Don Juan,” Grisi being the Donna Anna; Persiani, Zerlina; Mario, Don Ottavio; Lablache, Leporello; and Coletti, Don Juan. La Barbieri has been well received at Parma in Verdi's “Attila” and “Ernani.” Duprez's leave of absence begins in March, and he will go to Germany for four months to sing in German. He has already sung on the English, Italian, and Spanish stages.

On Wednesday Mr. G. Robinson gave his Annual Concert at the National Hall, Holborn; and on Thursday, Mr. J. B. Smith gave his third Concert at the same place. On Monday, at Crosby Hall, will be the first of Dando's Quartet Concerts. On Tuesday, the “Creation” will be repeated at Exeter Hall; and the first meeting of the Melodists' Club will take place at Freemasons' Hall. On Wednesday, the fourth of the Sacred Concerts at Crosby Hall; and Mr. Turner's sixteenth Annual Concert at the Music Hall; and Madame Dulcken's first *Soiree Musicale*, in Harley-street. On Tuesday, the anniversary of Burns's birth, Mr. Wilson will give his Entertainment at the Music Hall.

Mr. Wilson.—This vocalist has, in the most generous manner, proposed to give his Scottish Entertainment on Tuesday next, at the Music Hall, in Store-street, on behalf of the distressed Highlanders. Mr. Wilson sang at a Concert at Brighton on Friday night.

## EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

## THE SKATER'S COMPANION.

At the approach of any season of a popular sport and pastime of the people of England, we generally see various little books make their appearance to guide the tyro in the particular amusement. Thus, in summer we have “The Swimmer's Manual,” filled with directions for cutting one's nails, smoking cigars, and flying kites in the water, and other remarkable feats which nobody would ever think of doing; but which feeble-minded individuals believe they have only to read to accomplish. Then there is “The Polker's Pocket-book,” teeming with various methods of shining, in what the professors term “that fascinating and fashionable dance,” none of which are ever perpetrated in decent society. There is also “The Handbook of Elegance,” telling you not to eat pickled salmon or salad with a steel knife; and never to ask for beer at a dinner party unless you see it on the side-board; even in houses where you know the people, in domestic life, always drink it every day. We have also the Arts of Boxing and Fencing, and Gymnastics—all the simplest things in the world, to be learned from directions—and this last frost has brought out all the editions of “The Skater's Footbook” from their repose in the bookseller's windows, as it has drawn forth the skates themselves at the ironmonger's doors.

Our friend, Mr. Straggles—a man of much general knowledge, to whom our “Column” is frequently indebted—is a great authority in skating; and we throw over the conventional directions for cutting the outside edge, and designing pens, and swans, and crowns, for his practical examples, which we have this week had an opportunity of witnessing. We begin with



MR. STRAGGLES PERFORMING “THE SPREAD EAGLE.”

This is best done where the ice is on a slope at the edge, from the main area having sunk. A bold strike off should be made, and then the body being thrown back, the legs should be allowed to run away from underneath the performer, until the skates assume the position shown in Fig. 1, when, by a little management of the legs and arms, the body may be made to assume the position above represented. It has been the most popular figure during the past week.

CUTTING THE OUTSIDE EDGE.—Allowing the nose to be the outside edge of the body, Mr. Straggles usually succeeds in this feat, generally choosing the time when young ladies are looking on, by proceeding as follows:—He proceeds in a contrary direction to the former one—that is to say, *up* the slant of the ice towards the ground, and then throws himself forward, when the skates assume the position shown in Fig. 2. If a proper impetus has been obtained, Mr. Straggles can go some distance on the toes of his skates and the point of his nose, which never fails to excite the cheers of the spectators.

THE COMPASSES.—Mr. Straggles does this figure best upon very smooth ice, where the cuts do not offer much resistance to the skates. It is accomplished by allowing his feet to shoot away from one another, as shown in Fig. 3, and then, in the endeavour to recover his position, describing a circle with one foot as the other sticks in a hole and forms the centre. The method may be called to mind in the story of the Chelsea pensioner slightly overcome with drink, who got his wooden leg in a plug-hole, and went round and round upon it, until, in his imagination, he had gone many miles.

THE LOCK AND BOLT.—The first part of this feat is accomplished by hooking the toe of the skate in that of somebody else's, as shown in Fig. 4, when a fall is safe to ensue. The second part, or Bolt, is simply the act of running away afterwards, which modest minds give way to, shrinking from popular notice.

N.B.—All these figures should be tried on shallow water, Mr. Straggles's experience telling him that the ice usually breaks on a fall, and that the performer sometimes going down through the hole, does not always come up again in the same place, which is, at times, inconvenient.

## PICTORIAL AXIOM.



## CHARADE.

O linger near her lonely bower,  
As daylight's splendour faded;  
To see his gift—a fragile flower—  
With her soft tresses braided;  
To hear her speak—to press her hand—  
To watch her dark eyes glancing—  
A language he could understand,  
So mute—yet so entrancing!  
Was it not bliss? and yet it seems,  
Without Mr. First's fairy dreams  
And happy meditations,  
Had surely never furnished themes  
For poet's meditations.

The vow pronounced—the bridal o'er—  
They leave at once old England's shore—  
(For people always bolt away)  
Like culprits, on their wedding-day.

As if they were ashamed to stay)  
The steamer's paddles work.  
I know not how the craft is call'd,  
The *Harlequin* or *Emerald*.  
The huge *Great Britain* (shiel'd away  
Until next spring, in Humdrum Bay,  
And perhaps for ever, as they say);  
The swift *Magician*, that from Dover  
The Channel daily passes over:  
The Isle of Thanet boat *Red Rover*;  
Or those that take their “turn astern”  
Within the lonely Bay of Herne:  
The *Waterman*, or *Ant*, or *Bea*,  
Or Iron Steam-boat Company;  
Batavier or *Grand Turk*.  
But they have started for the Rhine,  
And there their honeymoon will shine,

But ere they cross the Channel,  
The Bridegroom's ill, the Bride half-dead,  
And every other person's head  
Is swathed in silk or flannel.  
And wash-hand basins slide about,  
Each strives to keep one handy;  
And steward's boys rush in and out  
With biscuits, mops, and brandy.  
By dullest heads it may be reckon'd,  
That everybody is Mr. Second.

Now for Mr. Whole. Are you so, pray?  
And if you are, without delay  
Go buy a rope and take a swing,  
Or marry—nearly the same thing.  
And let the worst come to the worst,  
You'll be my second of Mr. First.

## ETHIOPIAN INTERROGATIVE.

Tambo. Now, Bones, put de diamond dust to your witt, and answer me dis conunbricum.

Bones. I give him up. Never was clever at multiplicashums.

Tambo. Well, then, listen here. What is—

Bones. Because—

Tambo. No; dat not it. What is de best liquor dat de respectable and identical Old Joe can take for hims cough, which so bad it make him kick up behind and before, and tumble into pieces every time; which is berry inconvenient in the middle of a Folkums? What is dat specially and tickler best liquor, I say?







SKATING IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

SKATING IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

Our Illustration represents a spirited scene in the neighbourhood of the Washes of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, during the late frost.

Our metropolitan Skaters are, comparatively speaking, but little aware of the extreme interest attached to Skating in the above counties. The sport is there extensively patronised by the nobility and gentry; and, in favourable seasons, ladies in sledges participate in the healthful ice-pastime. By aid of railway transit, these animated scenes are frequented by thousands of persons from all parts of the country, as well as from the metropolis; and, as the means of transit increase, we are persuaded that the above district will be visited by still greater numbers.

During the past week, the weather has been exceedingly favourable for Skating; and, on Wednesday last, the following important match for the Championship, "open to all England," was decided on Crowland Wash, when about 4000 persons were present, including lady-skaters. Sixteen competitors for the prize were entered, and the results were as under:—

Cross	beat	Hercot	Cross	beat	Hodgson
Hodgson	"	Speechley	Chesterfield	"	Chambers
Chesterfield	"	Smith	Sharman	"	Williams
Chambers	"	Atkin	Clarke	"	Strickland
Williams	"	Darlow			
Sharman	"	Blood	Cross	beat	Chesterfield
Clarke	"	Lehair	Clarke	"	Sharman
Strickland	"	Forth	Clarke	beat	Cross

The length of "the Course" is half a mile, in a direct line; the distance run, two miles; being twice over the same ground.

In the deciding contest, won by Clarke, the first mile was run in three minutes and fourteen seconds; the two miles in seven minutes and four seconds. Great rivalry exists between the skaters of Crowland and Whittlesea. Cross, the champion, is a native of Whapload, near Crowland; and Clarke, a native of Yaxley, near Whittlesea Mere; both are of the better class of labourers. The matches were under the superintendence of James Whitised, Esq., and — Phillips, Esq., both of Crowland; and the whole passed off without the slightest dispute, or ill feeling.

Among the records of Lincolnshire Skating, the fastest Skater was a person named Staple, who, in the year 1818, ran a straight mile in two minutes and forty-five seconds, in still weather; and, out of fifty-four matches, he won fifty-three. For a short distance, a Mr. Perkins, of Thorney Abbey, was, perhaps, the fastest Skater ever known.

In favourable seasons, cricket matches have been played on the ice: its extent is about twenty miles.

The skate for running is different in shape to those used by the ornamental Skaters, the former being very shallow in the blade towards the toes, and forming nearly a straight line or inclined plane.

MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM! The very word is a spell and talisman to conjure up from the grave of history the shades of the Twelve Tribes—the glory of the Temple with the

Hundred Gates—the pride, pomp, and circumstance, of Solomon, in all his glory—the Pharisees and the Sadducees, both deadly hypocrites—the siege, the sack, the slaughter, and smoking ruin, by Titus Vespasian, one of the acts of "La Clementia di Tito"—the preachings and sufferings, even to the death, most ignominious, of the Apostles and their Divine Master—the prophecies of Jeremiah and of our blessed Saviour, fulfilled to the very letter—these, and a host of other considerations, lend to the soul a sad yet sacred excitement when we gaze upon a picture or model of the "City of Peace." Miserable misnomer! for therein peace hath seldom been.

Mr. Brunetti, of Dublin, a gentleman who professes to be neither artist nor architect, but only an amateur, has constructed a model of Jerusalem, such as that city stood in the days of Herod, the King, or rather Pilatus the Tetrach. With indefatigable research from authorities which can most safely be relied on, Mr. Brunetti has given a local habitation to every name of street and edifice, hill, brook and valley, that are read of either in the Holy Scriptures, or in the works of the Hebrew Xenophon, Josephus. Decidedly the task was most difficult, and almost impossible to be divested of inaccuracies; and we doubt not that some inaccuracies have crept into this admirable work of Mr. Brunetti. For instance, there is no authority to show that the exterior wall was built in the days of our Saviour, but quite the reverse. For, notoriously, it was the custom then and there, as it has been almost everywhere in later days, to inflict the punishment of death *extra muros*. But this is a moot question; and, on the whole, we fully believe Mr. Brunetti's work to be a very near approach to the truth, if not the truth itself: and we cordially wish him success with his undertaking.

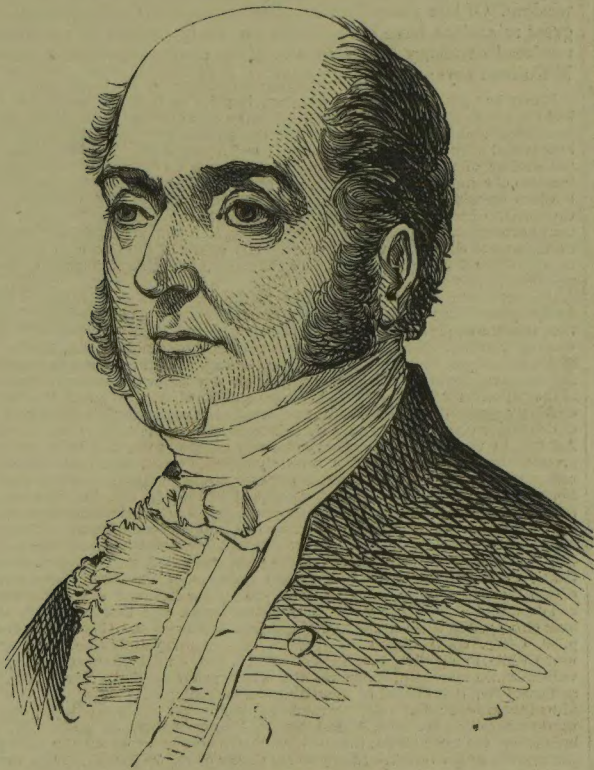


BRUNETTI'S MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

- |                    |                       |                          |                       |                       |                        |                       |                            |                        |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Herod's Palace  | 10. High Gate         | 19. Tomb of David        | 28. Inner Porches     | 37. Council House     | 46. Tower of Paephina  | 55. Fish Gate         | 64. Haeoldama              | 73. Ditto of Absalom   |
| 2. Prison          | 11. Ditto of Benjamin | 20. House of Calphas     | 29. Outer Porches     | 38. Courts of Justice | 47. Camp of Assyrians  | 56. Fish Pond, &c.    | 65. King's Gardens         | 74. Ditto of St. James |
| 3. Castle of David | 12. Gate of Gennath   | 21. Ditto of Annas       | 30. Beautiful Gate    | 39. Pretorium         | 48. Amphitheatre       | 57. Sheep Gate        | 66. Mulberry Tree          | 75. Hill of Offence    |
| 4. Hippicus        | 13. Hebron Gate       | 22. House of Monabazin   | 31. Solomon's Porch   | 40. Calvary           | 49. Theatre            | 58. Pool of Bethesda  | 67. En Rogel               | 76. Rock of Sileam     |
| 5. Phaselus        | 14. Gate of Essians   | 23. Gate of Siloam       | 32. Stone of Mahomet  | 41. Holy Sepulchre    | 50. Gate of Ephrem     | 59. Pool of Gihon     | 68. Tomb of the Virgin     | 77. Jewish Cemetery    |
| 6. Mariamne        | 15. Dung Gate         | 24. Gate of the Fountain | 33. Castle of Antonia | 42. Gate of Judgement | 51. Road to Samaria    | 60. Aqueduct          | 69. Caves                  | 78. Path to Bethany    |
| 7. Hyatus          | 16. East Gate         | 25. Wall of the Virgin   | 34. Palace of Aera    | 43. Prison of Peter   | 52. Ditto to Jerusalem | 61. Road to Bethlehem | 70. Gethsemane             | 79. Where Jesus wept   |
| 8. Hippodrome      | 17. Stairs            | 26. Holy of Holies       | 35. Ditto of Helena   | 44. Pool of Hazzakiah | 53. Grotto of Jeremiah | 62. Valley of Hinnom  | 71. Where Jesus was seized | 80. Place of Ascension |
| 9. Bridge          | 18. Tower lying out   |                          |                       | 45. Suburbs           | 54. Old Gate           | 63. House of Calphas  | 72. Tomb of Zachary        |                        |



THE ADDRESS.



LORD HATHERTON.

THE Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, is much more simply arranged in the House of Commons than in the French Chambers; custom has made it contrary to etiquette to oppose the Address, except under unusual circumstances; the discussion gives an opportunity to the Minister in person, or through the movers and seconders, who, of course, belong to the party in office, to explain more fully the scope of his policy than he could do in the Sovereign's Speech. The debate is, generally, all concord and agreement; if causes of discord exist, they are waived till a fitter opportunity, and knowledge and talent are not wasted on a form: in the French Chambers, on the contrary, the debates on the Address are continued through many days, are among the hottest of the session, and the result is the test of the Minister's political power. It is a satisfaction to find there is one thing at least that they do not "manage better in France." On our political stage "the curtain rises to soft music," though it often swells through a rapid *crescendo* movement to positive discord. The prelude, however, is pleasant and gentlemanly—the shaking hands before the fight.

"The first evening of the Session is devoted partly to the interchange of kindly and unanimous wishes, and partly to those desultory and irresponsible prolixities with which Senates, as well as individuals, are wont to break the ground before affairs of overwhelming importance. As in the old play, Rumour or History delivers a prologue reciting the immediate antecedents of the story. Then enter the chief persons of the drama, one by one, and introduce themselves to the audience with conversation artfully contrived to illustrate their characters without precipitating the plot."

So says the *Times*; but, to descend more to details, there are two prologues in the movers and seconders in each House. On the present occasion, the mover in the House of Peers was Lord Hatherton; the seconder, Lord Carew. In the Commons, Mr. C. Howard, M.P. for East Cumberland, moved the Address; and Mr. Ricardo, M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, seconded it. We give Portraits of Lord Hatherton and Mr. Ricardo. We may add that the task of opening the debate, either as mover or seconder, is often trusted to some young Member of Parliament, as an opportunity of introducing himself to the House; he is rather fettered in his topics, certainly, but talent can display itself in the style and mode of treatment: many of our statesmen have thus made their *débuts*. But, of late years, the practice has been departed from; last session the Address in the Commons was seconded by Lord Francis Egerton, who had been in Parliament many years; and neither Mr. Howard nor Mr. Ricardo are new Members.

LORD HATHERTON.

EDWARD J. LITTLETON, Baron Hatherton, of Hatherton, in the county of Stafford, was born in 1791; he succeeded to the estate of his grand uncle, Sir Edward Littleton, in 1812, when, by sign manual, he adopted the name, instead of his own patronymic of Walhouse. He sat in the

House of Commons, for Staffordshire, as Mr. Littleton, and has filled the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was elevated to the Peerage in 1835.

LORD CAREW.

Who seconded the Address in the House of Lords, is both an Irish and English Peer. He is Robert Shapland Carew, Baron Carew, of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Carew, of Castleborough, in that of the United Kingdom. He was born in 1787. He is the first Baron of the title, which was created in 1834. He is connected with the Carews of Devonshire.

MR. C. HOWARD, M.P.

The mover of the Address in the Commons, was the Hon. Charles Wentworth George Howard, the member for East Cumberland. He is a younger son of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, and was born in 1814. He is married to a daughter of Sir J. Parke, Baron of the Exchequer. He was returned for East Cumberland in 1840, on the death of Mr. Aglionby. In moving the Address, he confined himself strictly to the topics of the Royal Speech, and treated them briefly and modestly; he discharged the duty of the mover, but did not step beyond it.

MR. RICARDO, M.P.

Is a more practised speaker than the hon. gentleman he seconded, and went at some length into the policy of the Government; he set the debate fairly going. At a crisis when the Corn Laws and Navigation Acts are disappearing, and when Government is obliged to break through some of the strict principles of political economy, Mr. Ricardo has almost an hereditary title to be heard. He is related to the celebrated writer on that science, whose works are frequently cited along with those of Adam Smith. The family is of Jewish origin, and was founded by the Economist, who, being discarded by his parents for contracting a Christian marriage, left Holland, where he was brought up, settled in London, as a stock-broker; and amassed a large fortune. Mr. Ricardo is a merchant; on the present occasion, a better supporter of the Ministerial policy could not have been found. The Political Economist broke out in the following passage, which is rather above the usual tone of such speeches of ceremony as these opening harangues; he was alluding to the Navigation Laws:—

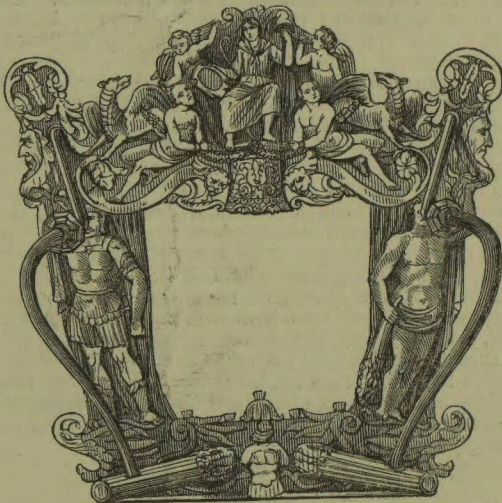
"When he considered that this was an island kingdom—that it had colonies washed by every sea—that its subjects, scattered throughout the four quarters of the globe, were almost in daily communication with each other—when he considered that our sailors were toiling in the cause of science in the frozen ocean, or braving dangers in the cause of humanity in the torrid zone—that our merchants were the best customers in all the markets of the world, and that our manufacturers were surpassed by none in industry and ingenuity—when he reflected on the resources of this country of every kind, he would rather confide in them than in the miserable remnant of laws made in other times and circumstances, which failed when made; which had since led to the separation of this country from the continent of America; and were now a fruitful source of discontent in those dependencies from which we had withdrawn our prohibitions."

Mr. Ricardo sits for Stoke-on-Trent.

THE SPEAKER'S STATE COACH.

THE earliest State Coach in English domestic history is, probably, that of Anne Boleyn, about the year 1532; although this was a rather rude carriage, covered with cloth of gold. Elizabeth's "coach" was open at the sides, so that it was scarcely entitled to that name. The State Coach of Charles I. was richly gilt on the exterior, and lined with crimson velvet; and a rare print of this costly vehicle shows it to be more nearly allied than any other to the State Coach used in our times.

Of the superb items of olden pageantry, four specimens are kept in the metropolis: that of the Sovereign; of the Lord Chancellor; the Speaker of the House of Commons; and of the Lord Mayor. With the first and last of these our readers are somewhat familiar, from our periodical representations of Royal and



THE HIND STANDARD.



J. L. RICARDO, ESQ., M.P.

Civic Pageants. Not so, however, the Speaker's State Coach, of which the public see little, and hear less than its sculptured richness deserves.

Its form is shown in our Illustration; and we find its outline to correspond nearly with a coach sculptured on the monument of Thomas Thynne, in Westminster Abbey, who was assassinated in 1682; the scene of the murder being represented on the monument, and showing Thynne to have been killed in his carriage. This is, however, a sort of chariot, with a low perch, nearly touching the ground; and the upper panels are filled with glass. Now, the Speaker's Coach is traditionally said to have been the State Coach of Oliver Cromwell; but we are not aware of the authority for this statement. We are inclined to consider the Coach of the time of William the Third.

The Speaker's Coach is of considerably smaller dimensions than either the Sovereign's or the Lord Mayor's; but, in design, is, to our thinking, more tasteful. It is elaborately carved throughout, and heavily gilt; and but sparingly picked out black. At the several angles are well-designed figures; those supporting the body representing impersonations of naval and military prowess, Plenty, &c. The box is held by two larger figures of Plenty; the hammer-cloth is of crimson velvet, trimmed with silver fringe; and the footboard is borne by two lions, and surmounted with a large grotesque mask.

We have separately engraved the Hind Standard, to show its highly sculptured character; it is crowded with figures and devices of antique and modern date.

The framework of the panels is richly carved; and the roof has a pierced parapet or border. The upper, side, and front panels, are filled with splendid Vauxhall plates of glass. The lower panels are very effectively painted with emblematic scenes. The Door-panel, shown in our Engraving, has a seated figure of Britannia, to whom female figures are bringing fruits, the horn of plenty, &c. The opposite door has also a seated figure, and another presenting the Bill of Rights with Liberty, Fame, and Justice. Beneath each door and panel, are sculptured maces, emblematic of the Speaker's authority, surmounted with a cap. In the four side panels are painted emblematic figures of Literature, Architecture, Science, and Plenty.

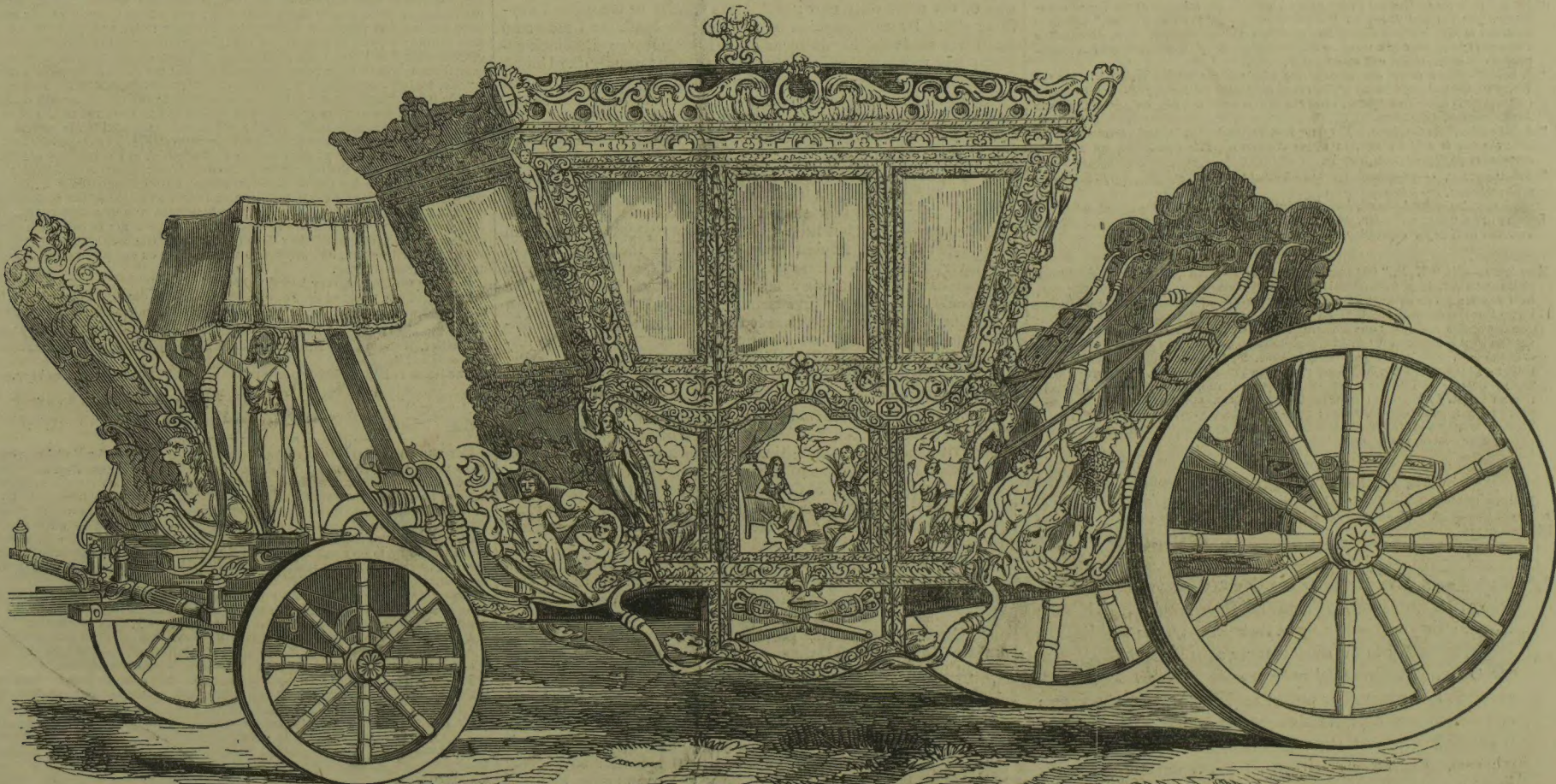
The back panel has a finer composition of Britannia, wearing a mural crown: St. Paul's Cathedral, shipping, &c., in the distance. The front panel, also, bears several emblematic figures. In the lower part of the pictures in the principal panels is emblazoned the Speaker's arms; and in the side panel pictures, the right hon. gentleman's crest. The coach is lined and trimmed with dark crimson velvet; it has two seats, and a centre one; on the latter sit the Speaker's Mace-Bearer and Sword-Bearer; and his Chaplain and Train-Bearer sit facing the Speaker; all wearing robes of State.

This Coach is used by the Speaker on opening Parliament, presenting addresses to the Sovereign, attending Levees; and, indeed, on State occasions, generally; when it is drawn by a pair of horses, in State harness.

The Coach is kept at the Royal Mews, in Princes-street, Westminster; and, visitors may inspect the golden curiosity for a trifling gratuity, by application at the left-hand lodge.

**DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE.**—The Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia did not attend the opening of Parliament with the rest of the *corps diplomatique*, in consequence of the formal protest contained in her Majesty's speech against the recent annexation of Crawcow. No doubt this step was taken by their Excellencies as a mark of deference and respect to an opinion so forcibly entertained and expressed by the Sovereign and Parliament of this country, with reference to the violation of the Treaty of Vienna by their respective Courts.

**THE SMALL DEBTS ACT.**—This act will be put into immediate operation throughout the several counties. The notice required to be given expired yesterday (Friday), and her Majesty will, with the advice of the Privy Council, fix the period and the several places when and where it shall take effect; after which period so to be fixed, parties who bring actions under 20*l.* in the superior courts will have to pay the costs of the same.



THE SPEAKER'S STATE COACH.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 24.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.  
MONDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul.  
TUESDAY, 26.—Venus sets 5h. 26m. p.m.  
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Mozart born, 1756.  
THURSDAY, 28.—Jupiter sets 3h. 53m. a.m.  
FRIDAY, 29.—Uranus sets 10h. 54m. p.m.  
SATURDAY, 30.—Martyrdom King Charles I.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending January 30.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 8.33 A. 9.0	M. 8.37 A. 9.7	M. 8.41 A. 9.11	M. 8.45 A. 9.15	M. 8.49 A. 9.19	M. 8.53 A. 9.23

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"V. R. Y." Bristol.—Lecomte's "Treatise on Railways."  
"Curiosity" is thanked; but the Woodcut Arsenal has already been illustrated.  
"George" is thanked; but the Woodcut Arsenal has already been illustrated.  
"F. T. S." Chatham.—The anti-dated Bill is not strictly legal.  
"A. B. C." Newbury.—Should wait for Mr. Warren's edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries;" or the last edition of "The Cabinet Lawyer," a cheaper work, may serve.  
"A Subscriber," Shropshire.—Van Amburgh is alive, but we know not his "whereabouts." We hear that Landseer is painting a fine picture of the Lion Tamer and his noble animals.  
"T. N."—The next of the Series will be duly announced.  
"M. H. S." Sheffield.—Should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.  
"Look before you leap," Bristol.—Should obey the injunction of his own nom, as regards all Lotteries, Foreign or English.  
"S. B. R." near Aberystwyth.—We have not received the Drawing.  
"P. G."—Tate's Commercial System.—Apply for a Publisher, at 86, Fleet-street.  
"R. Y." Teven Waters.—Mr. Butler resides, we believe, in New York.  
"A Constant Reader."—The Charades will be continued occasionally.  
"A Staffordshire Subscriber."—The covers for Vol. IX. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are now ready, and may be had, by order, through any bookseller.  
"S. T." Clapham.—The cost will be about £20.  
"A Constant Reader," perhaps, refers to "The Charities of London," which useful volume contains the particulars of all the Public Schools.  
"After Tea" should burn Price's Patent Composite Candles, but take care to obtain them genuine.  
"A. P. S."—The lady named is Mrs. T. German Reed.  
"F. L." Shipham, is thanked for the impression of the monastic seal, and the particulars of the old mill; but we cannot engrave them.  
"A. E." Sheffield.—No. 221 of our Journal contains an Engraving of Sir Charles Napier's Steam-frigate, Sidon.  
"A Subscriber" should prefer the Government Annuity.  
"Leamington" may obtain, by order of any bookseller, two pamphlets on Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister; published by Benning and Co., Fleet-street.  
"J. W."—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is engraved in No. 242 of our Journal; Mr. Macaulay, in No. 213. Almost every London or Paris newspaper will give the other information required.  
"A Constant Reader" should advertise his invention, and he may, probably, find a purchaser or patron.  
"Puck" and "G. D."—We cannot undertake to reply to guesses of Charades.  
"A Subscriber," Horncastle.—"The Bookbinder." (Knight's "Guide to Trade.")  
"W. T." Southmolton.—The announcement will be duly made.  
"Two or Three Country Readers," Weston.—The middle syllable of "Hebrides" is short.  
"S. B." Haddenham, is thanked for the Drawings.  
"Verax." Potter's Bar.—Thanks.  
"A. Z." Maidstone.—If a person of property die intestate, leaving a parent, and brothers and sisters, the property must be divided among them, in equal proportions.  
"Weaver."—We do not know the origin.  
"G. S. N." Liverpool.—Madame Vestris was born March 1st, 1796, and Mdme. Taglioni in 1808. The latter is, therefore, the youngest. Charles Mathews was born in 1802.  
"Lincoln."—We cannot undertake to criticise every musical production sent to the office, and the notices of any other journal cannot be accepted.  
"C. M. R."—We will ascertain by next week the amount required to purchase the Annuity.  
"Alice."—Lord A.—has one surviving brother, a Rear-Admiral in the Royal Navy.  
"The Chevalier de C."—The husband of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge is Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strélitz, elder son and heir-apparent of the present reigning Grand Duke.  
"R. Z."—When forms of etiquette can be dispensed with; "he and his," "you or yours," without the addition of "Lordship," may be used. When the field of an arms is "argent," and the first charge "sable," the liveries should be "white and black." When the field is "sable," and the first charge "argent," then the colours of the liveries are reversed.  
"J. S. O."—The National Debt of England is £791,256,140; that of France, 4,457,875,306 francs: twenty-five francs should be reckoned for a pound sterling.  
"R. E. B." Aston Clinton.—Subscriptions to the Fund of the British Association for the Relief of Extreme Distress in Ireland and Scotland, are received by the principal London Bankers: the Office of the Association is at the South Sea House. Our benevolent Correspondent's hints shall not be lost sight of.  
"A Constant Purchaser" is thanked. At page 21 and 22, the address of Milton's House should be No. 19, York-street, not Duke-street, Westminster.  
"Atalanta."—We only know the gentleman by his published works.  
"Mrs. Harris."—Declined.  
"Light Dragoon."—We have not room.  
"Syntax."—Apply to Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Public Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.  
"E. H. Z."—We cannot tell.  
"A Constant Reader."—To what line of acting does our Correspondent refer?  
"A Subscriber," Bath.—"White's Ephemeris" will give the information sought.  
"A Subscriber," Aylesbury, should address a letter to the Secretary of the Infirmary.  
"Petitor."—We have not room for the names of the Parliamentary Committees in question.  
"B. B. B."—"Darley's Geometrical Companion" is a good work.  
"Electricus."—We regret that we have not space to give the information.  
"Verax." Potter's Bar, is thanked for the lithograph.  
"W. A." informs us that the Prize offered, through the columns of the Times newspaper, for the best Poem on "Wyatt's Statue of the Great Duke," has been awarded to Mr. William Alexander, of Exeter College, Oxford. Mr. Alexander's Poem is to form part of a work on the achievements of Wellington and his companions in arms, which will soon appear.  
"L. L. D."—There is no one work of the kind: if the period meant is since the Union in 1800, a useful mass of facts may be found in Spring Rice's (now Lord Montagu's) celebrated Speech, when the Whigs were in office, on Mr. O'Connell's Repeat motion. (See Hansard.)  
"A Subscriber," Sunderland.—The four first Volumes can be had, bound in cloth, gilt; the 5th is still on sale, in single Numbers. The Panorama of London, stamped to go free by post, price 1s.  
"Διού κριτς."—We believe a Suspension-bridge across the Mersey, to be still in contemplation.  
The Royal Shetland Shawl, &c., Receipt Book, shall be noticed next week.  
Loss of the "SIMUS."—Mr. Mahony's interesting Sketches of this Wreck did not reach us in time for engraving this week; but they shall appear next.

ERRATUM.—(To "W. B." Oldham; "An Artist;" "An Old Subscriber," Limerick; "An Amateur Artist," Brighton.)—At page 22 of the present Volume, in describing the colours of Mulready's picture of "Choosing the Wedding Gown," we have been led into an error, through mistaking a coloured impression of our Engraving for one coloured after the original picture. The following are the true colours, as given in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last:—"The lady, crimson hat, with white feathers; amber dress, over a puce or violet-shot skirt; complexion, fair; hair light; articles upon the stool, blue velvet, with yellow flowers and green; pouch, brown; counter, brown (burnt sienna); mercer's coat, dark green; stockings, black; hair, powdered; boy's coat and cap, purple; candle-shade, white; shop wall, lemon-colour, and light green." To this we may add, ribbon in the lady's hat, blue; shopwoman's dress, lake; shawl, blue; stool, red; mercer's handkerchief, pink.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Railway Robberies.—Knight's Weekly Volume.—Punctuation Reduced to a System.—The Children's Monthly Garden.—The Illustrated Juvenile Library.  
Music.—She's on my heart. Song.—The Order of Daily Service.

\*\* We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent direct from our Office. The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the collection of Numbers at the end of each half-year would be in a perfect state for binding. The extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper would not amount to more than three halfpence a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847.

THE Ministry have plunged at once into business. The French Chamber wastes ten days or a fortnight in getting up the Reply to the Royal Speech: such an expenditure of time would not be permitted in England; there is abundant toleration even for the lengthiest and most prosy of orators, but he must speak upon a question, if not to one; he must say something with a purpose, or the semblance of a purpose. Ten precious days spent in discussing the sentences and periods of a compliment, would raise an outcry here, that no Ministry would venture to excite. So we dispose of the Address in one debate, with a short supplement, and then turn to the work before us.

The discussion on the Address itself furnished an alarming list of "necessities." Setting aside the great and overwhelming one, the scarcity of food, there seems to have been a vast amount of suffering occasioned by sheer mismanagement and abuse of powers. The Labour Act has been the means of creating a perfect army of paid officials—10,000 is the number stated—who have absorbed what might have been better bestowed: the Act is to be superseded, or extensively changed. The mockery of a Poor Law, which has been inflicted on Ireland, has aggravated the distress; a more cruel satire on relief cannot well be imagined. The Law forbids all out-door relief, even to the extent of a single meal of food; it cannot recognise the destitution of the country till it has gathered it into a mass within four walls. Crowding and bad ventilation, produce their usual effect, and "the fever"—words of frightful meaning in Ireland—breaks out. If any room is left, the applicants are admitted to swell the amount of disease within the house, or they are denied all relief, and sent to add to the victims of starvation outside it. Here is the evil of making such a law as that which governs the relief of the poor, a rigid, unchangeable statute. Those who put it into operation on the spot, should be allowed some discretion; it appears that, in many instances, Boards of Guardians wished to have the power of giving out-door relief in the shape of food; with hundreds falling round them, they must write for permission to do what is the merest act of common sense and prudence, to the Poor Law Commissioners at Dublin; after due official delay, they in every case receive—a positive refusal! A better example of the uselessness and mischief of these great central authorities could not be found; if they are of any utility at all, surely it ought to be from their power of suspending the strict letter of the statute, when it is inflicting ruin on the country. If they cannot do this, they may as well be abolished; if they can do it, and refuse, then they ought to be called to account for their folly, if it is nothing worse; at such a time as this errors have all the effect of crimes; "weakness in dealing with great questions," says Burke, "is never innoxious." The fact of men wishing to tax themselves justly and legally for the support of the poor in the way their own local knowledge tells them is the best, being prevented from doing so by a "Central Board," is monstrous at such a juncture. That people should not be allowed to "do as they like with their own," is reasonable enough; but that the State should pay and support a knot of functionaries, to forbid people from doing good, and spending their property in the most sacred of duties, is something passing strange. A foreigner would hardly credit it, and in China it would be incomprehensible. To us, who see these facts alleged over and over again in the British Parliament, the law appears to have emanated from Bedlam, for rationality it does not possess. There is such a thing as over-governing, as well as mis-governing, and Central Commissions often illustrate it. They seem to labour under a perpetual dread that, left to themselves, mankind will give away all their substance to paupers—will ruin themselves by extreme benevolence. It is a lost fear; all the Boards of Guardians we ever knew anything of have a very keen sense of the value of money, and a sufficiently earnest desire to keep the rates as low as possible. We do not believe they would ruin themselves for any man's persuasion, and might very safely be left to their own discretion in the disbursement of their own funds. But, an opinion seems growing up that Government can do everything better for everybody than anybody can do it for themselves. Self-preservation will soon have to be enforced by Act of Parliament, and we may see a Commission created, without whose leave the Chamberlain shall not pitch the Corporation cash-box into the Thames! And, as the City, left to itself, is not at all likely to do anything so absurd—so, Commissioners for the prevention of ruin by charity appear very unnecessary: such the Irish Commissioners assuredly are.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On Thursday evening the last relic of the protective system, as applied to the trade in corn, was virtually abrogated, for a suspension of the slight duty now payable can hardly be considered anything else. Its re-imposition is at least doubtful, for little or no stand was made in its defence: even Lord George Bentinck assents; and within a few days corn will enter the ports of the United Kingdom without paying any tax whatever. It seems a general opinion that the effect of the measure will not be so great as anticipated; but the quiet disappearance of the last vestige of a system so long and fiercely contended for, is a remarkable fact—one, at least, worth noting.

And, at the same time, another blow is dealt at a second class of laws, equally founded on the protective system—the Navigation Acts. If they existed in their full force, the abrogation of the Corn Duty would do but little to insure a large, and, above all, an immediate supply of foreign grain—at present the great object of the Government. To secure this, we must draw into our service the merchant ships of every maritime nation of the world; the work could be but slowly performed, if we permitted none but our own ships to bring the much needed food to our shores. The Minister abolishes the duty on foreign grain, and suspends the discouragement the Navigation Acts threw in the way of foreign shipping; and thus his measure is complete. The rest must be left to the resources of the world and the enterprise of man.

The Navigation Laws were strictly protective: they were intended to encourage the mercantile marine of England, by "protecting" it against the competition, in English ports, of the ships of other nations. The germs of these laws exist in the legislation of a very early period, but McCulloch dates the first intelligible and positive enactment in the reign of Henry VII. Two of the principles of the Navigation Laws were then clearly laid down,—certain goods were prohibited to be imported, unless in English ships manned by English seamen. Elizabeth excluded foreigners from our fishing and coasting trade—as they are excluded at the present day. The Commonwealth extended the Navigation Laws greatly. The Government of Cromwell was at variance with the Dutch Government, and the people of England were jealous of the immense commerce of Holland, which had got possession of the carrying trade of almost the whole world.

Against the Dutch principally was the Navigation Act of 1651 directed. It prohibited the importation of goods from Asia, Africa, and America, except in English ships; and it also prohibited the importation of goods or produce in any ship of an European State, unless the native growth or manufacture of that State alone. This was the great blow at the Dutch, who were carriers only, and had little native produce to export. This Act was adopted by Charles II.—continued to be acted on by successive Governments down to

a recent period—and has been called the "Charta Maritima of England." To it has been attributed our naval supremacy; Adam Smith, admitting the narrow motive that dictated these laws, says they are as good as if they sprung from the most deliberate wisdom. Of late years, however, their efficacy has been doubted, and great relaxations have been forced on us by treaties of reciprocity, rendered necessary by the growth of the commerce of other nations. McCulloch says:—

It may be very fairly doubted, whether, in point of fact, the Navigation Law had the effects ascribed to it, of weakening the naval power of the Dutch, and of increasing that of this kingdom. The Dutch were very powerful at sea for a long period after the passing of this act; and it seems natural to conclude, that the decline of their maritime preponderance was owing rather to the gradual increase of commerce and navigation in other countries, and to the disasters and burdens occasioned by the ruinous contests the Republic had to sustain with Cromwell, Charles II., and Louis XIV., than to the mere exclusion of their merchant vessels from the ports of England. It is not meant to say that this exclusion was altogether without effect. The efforts of the Dutch to procure a repeal of the English Navigation Law show that, in their apprehension, it operated injuriously on their commerce.

It is not to our Navigation Law, nor to the restrictive regulations of other foreign powers, but to the abuse of the funding system, and the excess of taxation, that the decline of the commercial greatness and maritime power of Holland was really owing. Neither does it appear that the opinion maintained by Dr. Smith and others, that the Navigation Law had a powerful influence in augmenting the naval power of this country, rests on any better foundation. The taste of the nation for naval enterprise had been awakened, the navy had become exceedingly formidable, and Blake had achieved his victories, before the enactment of this famous law. So far, indeed, is it from being certain that the Navigation Act had, in this respect, the effect commonly ascribed to it, that there are good grounds for thinking it had a precisely opposite effect, and that it operated rather to diminish than to increase our mercantile navigation. It is stated in Roger Coke's "Treatise on Trade," published in 1671 (p. 36), that this Act, by lessening the resort of strangers to our ports, had a most injurious effect on our commerce; and he further states that we had lost, within two years of the passing of the Act of 1650, the greater part of the Baltic and Greenland trades.—(P. 48.) Sir Josiah Child, whose Treatise was published in 1691, corroborates Coke's statement: for while he decidedly approves of the Navigation Law, he admits that the English shipping employed in the Eastland and Baltic trades had decreased at least two-thirds since its enactment, and that the foreign shipping employed in these trades had proportionally increased.—(Treatise on Trade, p. 89, Glasg. edit.) Exclusive of these contemporary authorities, it may be worth while to mention that Sir Matthew Decker, an extensive and extremely well-informed merchant, condemns the whole principle of the Navigation Act; and contends, that instead of increasing our shipping and seamen, it had diminished them both; and that, by rendering the freight of ships higher than it would otherwise have been, it had entailed a heavy burden on the public, and been one of the main causes that had prevented our carrying on the fishery so successfully as the Dutch.—(Essay on the Causes of the Decline of Foreign Trade, p. 60, ed. 1756.)

The tendency of the legislation of the world is evidently towards the destruction of these systems of a former age. The prosperity of nations begins to be traced rather to their internal and native energies than to the success with which they can keep competition away from them; formerly, we did all we could to make our rivals poor; now we begin to see that it is better for a trading nation to have rich neighbours than poor ones; and thus we are losing our faith in Navigation Laws. The suspension of them is but the precursor of their abolition. The following extract from the writer before quoted, may console those who look with apprehension at the coming change:—

Suppose that all that has been said by the apologists of these laws were true to the letter; suppose it were conceded, that when first framed, the Act of Navigation was extremely politic and proper; that would afford but a very slender presumption in favour of the policy of supporting it in the present day. Human institutions are not made for immortality: they must be accommodated to the varying circumstances and exigencies of society. But the situation of Great Britain and the other countries of Europe has totally changed since 1650. The envied wealth and commercial greatness of Holland have passed away: we have no longer anything to fear from her hostility: and "he must be, indeed, strangely influenced by antiquated prejudices and by-gone apprehensions, who can entertain any of that jealousy from which the severity of this law principally originated." London has become, what Amsterdam formerly was, the grand emporium of the commercial world—*universi orbis terrarum emporium*; and the real question which now presents itself for our consideration is, not what are the best means by which we may rise to naval greatness? but—what are the best means of preserving that undisputed pre-eminence in maritime affairs to which we have attained?

Now, it does not really seem that there can be much difficulty in deciding this question. Navigation and naval power are the children, not the parents—the effect, not the cause—of commerce. If the latter be increased, the increase of the former will follow as a matter of course. More ships and more sailors become necessary, according as the commerce between different and distant countries is extended. A country in the condition of Great Britain in the reign of Charles II., when her shipping was comparatively limited, might perhaps be warranted in endeavouring to increase its amount, by excluding foreign ships from her harbours. But it is almost superfluous to add, that it is not by any such regulations, but solely by the aid of a flourishing and widely extended commerce, that the immense mercantile navy we have now accumulated can be supported.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER IN AID OF THE DISTRESS.

Sir G. Grey, on Wednesday, transmitted to the Lord Primate, and also to the Archbishop of York, the Queen's letter in aid of the subscription for the distressed population in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

"Queen's letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for a collection in aid of the subscriptions entered into for the relief of a large portion of the population in Ireland and in some districts of Scotland."

"Victoria R.,  
"Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, we greet you well. Whereas a large portion of the population of Ireland, and in some districts of Scotland, is suffering severe distress, owing to the failure of the ordinary supplies of food; and whereas many of our subjects have entered into voluntary subscriptions for their relief, and have at the same time humbly prayed us to issue our royal letters, directed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Archbishop of York, authorising them to promote contributions within their respective provinces for the same benevolent purpose: We, taking the premises into our Royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to such humane and charitable undertakings, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request, and we do hereby direct that these our letters be by you communicated to the several suffragan Bishops within your province, expressly requiring them to take care that publication be made hereof on such Sunday in the present or the ensuing month, and in such places within the respective dioceses as the said Bishops shall appoint; and that upon this occasion the ministers in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, which shall be collected the week following at their respective dwellings, by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor in each parish; and the ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately into the hands of the Bank of England, to be accounted for by them, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the above-mentioned good designs."

"And so we bid you very heartily farewell.  
"Given at our Court at St. James's, the thirteenth day of January, 1847, in the tenth year of our reign. By Her Majesty's command, G. GREY."

"To the most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved councillor, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan."  
The letter to the Archbishop of York is an exact transcript of the above.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION FOR SALISBURY.—An election for a member for Salisbury has become necessary, in the room of Mr. Hussey, resigned. We hear that Mr. Chaplin, the Chairman of the South Western Railway Company, has been applied to by some of the most influential inhabitants of Salisbury, to allow himself to be proposed as a candidate, and that, having received a still more unequivocal and general expression of the wishes of the constituency, he will at once enter the field. Mr. Martin, who has for some time past been announced as a candidate for the vacancy to be caused by the coming retirement of Mr. Campbell, has advertised his intention of taking this earlier opportunity of appealing to the electors.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN.—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has intimated to his friends in Lincoln his intention of again presenting himself as a candidate for the representation of their city at the next general election. There are, therefore, already four candidates in the field—viz., the two sitting members, Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. W. R. Collett, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Charles Seeley, who has adopted the title of the "Citizen Candidate."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The country papers contain numerous reports of meetings held in various parts of the country for the relief of the distress existing in Ireland and Scotland. In all cases, these gatherings have been numerous attended by people differing in religious creed and political opinion, but cordially agreeing in the expression of deep sympathy for our suffering fellow-subjects, and all proving their sincerity by putting their hands into their pockets. Amongst the towns prominently active in this work of charity, are, Sunderland, Bristol, with a noble subscription of nearly £6000, Bradford, £1500, Leeds, £3000, Halifax, £1500, Wakefield, Walsall, Lichfield, Leek, Hanley, Burslem, Stafford, and Norwich. The Catholics of Liverpool held a meeting a day or two ago, when they raised upwards of £1500 towards the fund.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, by command of her Majesty, laid on the table certain papers relative to the Spanish Marriages.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, their Lordships adjourned until five o'clock to-morrow (this day), in order to allow the House of Commons an opportunity of sending up the Corn and Navigation Laws Bills, which it was desirable to pass into a law as speedily as possible.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—The Hon. C. LAWLESS took the oath and his seat for Clonmel. NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Mr. TUFNELL, a new writ was ordered for the city of Chester, in the room of Lord R. Grosvenor, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—Lord M. HILL appeared at the Bar, and stated that he had waited on her Majesty, and presented the Address in answer to the Royal Speech on the Opening of Parliament, and her Majesty had been pleased to deliver the following most gracious answer:—"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have received your loyal and dutiful Address with much satisfaction, and I look with confidence to your aiding me in my endeavours to maintain peace abroad, and to promote the general welfare and prosperity of my people at home; and I also feel assured that nothing will be wanting on your part to alleviate the sufferings in Ireland and some parts of Scotland."

## SUSPENSION OF THE CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. MITCHELL said he was afraid if the suspension of the duties on corn were not extended beyond the 1st of September next, that it would not be attended with that advantage which was desired.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the object of the Government was to facilitate, as much as possible, the importation of foreign corn into this country.

The Corn Importation Bill was read a second time, passed through Committee, and the report received.

Lord John RUSSELL said he should move the third reading of the bill during the present sitting.

The Navigation Bill was read a second time, and went through Committee. There was no opposition to either of the measures.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the object of the Government was to obtain the importation of corn duty free as soon as possible.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated the same sentiment: it was desirable to obtain the greatest quantity of corn at the earliest possible moment.

After some desultory remarks from several hon. members, Lord G. BENTINCK addressed the House, and said it was not his intention to oppose the bills.

## MOLASSES AND SUGAR AND RUM BILL.

The House then resolved into Committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to propose the resolution on which he meant to found a bill, authorising the rise of sugar, molasses, and rum in distilleries and breweries. It was his intention to propose a measure of a permanent, and not of a temporary character. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to state the nature of his propositions. According to the present state of the law, the use of sugar and molasses was not prohibited, although there was some difficulty in adopting it as a substitute for malt. In the measures which he proposed to submit to the House, he was quite ready to allow the substitution of sugar in breweries, for it mattered little to the revenue which of the two substances was employed. He did not believe that sugar would displace malt, because it would never be to the interest of the brewer to dispense with the use of malt, and unless the price of malt rose to an extravagant height, it was impossible that its consumption could decrease to any considerable degree. A large quantity of sugar, no doubt, would be used in breweries to mix with the liquor produced from malt, and hence the operations of the brewer would be much facilitated, and very likely extended. Recently, the price of malt was 84s. per quarter; it had risen to 88s.; and he was informed last night by a friend that it had risen as high as 90s. Taking it, however, only at 84s., the price of sugar was 47s. per cwt. Now, 180 lbs. of sugar, at 47s. per cwt., cost 75s. 6d., and will produce a quantity of beer equal to that yielded by a quarter of malt; so, by the substitution, one advantage would be gained, equal to the extent of 6s. upon every barrel of strong beer. At the present moment, therefore, the effect of the measure would be to have a considerable quantity of sugar to be used in breweries and distilleries, and the tendency would be to reduce the price of beer, and to increase its consumption by the people. It was not his belief that there would be, in ordinary times, if this measure were permanent, a competition between sugar and malt.

It was his intention to introduce a proposition that brewers should be allowed to use duty-paid sugar in brewing. With regard to molasses, he was not prepared to make the same concession as in the case of duty-paid sugar. He found that all the acts which had passed upon this subject prohibited the use of molasses, and although sugars had been permitted to be used in the process of brewing, the duty on molasses was at present 5s. 3d., and it was generally assumed that 252 lbs. of molasses was equal to a quarter of barley. Assuming, therefore, that 252 lbs. of molasses was equal to a quarter of malt, they would require to impose a duty of 9s. 8d. instead of 5s. 3d. By the law at present sugar might be used in distilleries; at least it was lawful for any distiller to give notice that he intended to distil from sugar, but it was incumbent upon him that some time should elapse between his distillation from sugar and from grain. He could not use them nor distil from both at the same time. It was necessary to make this arrangement for the sake of the revenue, as, with a due regard to its interests, it was impossible to allow corn and sugar to be used together in distilleries. The real objection to the use of molasses and sugar in distilleries was the large amount of duty levied upon them before they could be used. That objection he proposed by the present measure to remove, and practically he proposed to allow the use of sugar duty-free for distillation; practically so, at least to this extent—he would levy an amount of duty upon the spirit equivalent to that at present levied upon malt. In England, the distillation of spirits was effected from a mixture of various sorts of grain, in these proportions—two parts of malt, two of hops, and eighteen of barley; or to make that appear to the House, he would give them these quantities—two quarters of oats, two qrs. of malt, and eighteen qrs. of barley; that would be a mixture of grain suited for the purposes of distillation. What he proposed to do was this—that a certain rate of duty should be levied upon spirits, the produce of sugar or molasses, equivalent to the duty at present levied upon spirits the produce of malt and grain, together with the duty at present payable upon malt. The mode which he proposed to effect this—and he believed it was free from objection—was this;—that the distiller should take his sugar from the warehouse upon paying the duty; that he should use it for the purpose of distillation, and that when he came to pay the spirit duty, he should have an allowance from that spirit duty equivalent to the difference between the duty which he had paid upon the sugar so taken from the warehouse, and that which he would have been called upon to pay upon malt. That, according to the calculation usually adopted in previous Acts, is 1s. 2d. per cwt. upon sugar, which was equivalent to the duty paid upon malt used in distilleries. Consequently, he would have an allowance, or drawback, of 12s. 10d. on the quantity of spirit which was calculated to be produced from one hundredweight of sugar, which would leave that spirit in this situation—that it would be relieved from all the duty paid upon sugar, and would have paid a duty equivalent to that which would have been paid upon malt. The distinction between the duties upon beer and spirits was this—that the duty was levied on the raw material in the case of beer, but in the case of spirits it was the very reverse; so that, in the case of malt required for the brewing of beer, a larger amount of revenue than on spirits was produced to the Exchequer, which, if not imposed on raw material, would be lost. The result was, that a drawback of 12s. 10d. would be allowed on every 11½ gallons. All sugars, with the exception of Muscovado, which paid a duty of 14s., would have paid a differential duty on their importation; therefore our colonies would enjoy, so long as the present low duty continued, an advantage over foreign possessions which produced sugar. He believed that the advantage of distilling from corn was so great, that it could not be considered that either sugar or molasses could be much interfered with. He did not think, therefore, that, to distil from molasses, would supersede the present system of distillation; and, whatever small advantages might appear to result, he did not think that it was of sufficient importance to warrant a distinct provision for molasses. He now came to the duty on rum. The House was aware that the duty was the same in the three countries of England, Ireland, and Scotland. A favour was shown to Ireland and Scotland, and rum bore a less duty in those two parts of the United Kingdom, than when introduced into England. In England, the duty was 7s. 10d.; in Scotland, 3s. 8d.; and in Ireland, 2s. 8d. He proposed to equalise the duty. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that rum should be suffered to be imported into Scotland at a duty of 4s. 2d., and into Ireland at a duty of 2s. 2d.; but he also proposed that some difference should be made in the duties on spirits distilled in these countries, and rum made in England.

The House discussed the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at considerable length, but eventually it was agreed to.

The Corn-Law Suspension Bill, and the Navigation Bill, were read a third time and passed.

## THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.—THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Law of Settlement. It was not the intention of the Government to take any step with regard to the report of the Select Committee on the Andover Union, unless some hon. member wished it. The Government intended to reconstruct the Poor-Law Commission, with a President to have a seat in the House of Commons. There would also be two Secretaries, one of whom should have a seat in the House, so that he might give any necessary explanations. The administration of the Poor-Law in Ireland would be separate from that of England.

The proposal of Lord John Russell excited some discussion, but it appeared to be generally approved of, and was agreed to by the House.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. FERRAND strongly deprecated the conduct of the Poor-Law Commissioners, and said he should, on Thursday next, move for an inquiry into that conduct, which committee he dared the Government to refuse, although it seemed disposed to screen them.

The House sat till twelve o'clock.

STATE OF IRELAND.—The Irish papers received yesterday contain more accounts of death by starvation. The *Castlebar Constitution* briefly reports no less than twenty-five inquests, held in the county of Mayo by three Coroners, within a few days; the verdict in each being, *Died of Starvation*. Hundreds have died in the remote districts, on whose remains no inquests have taken place.

FIRE AT ISLINGTON.—On Thursday morning, a fire, which was not extinguished until a considerable amount of property was destroyed, broke out on the premises occupied by Mr. Spencer, a tailor, 17, High-street, Islington, near the Angel Inn. The flames were got out by half-past one o'clock, but not before the whole of Mr. Spencer's stock-in-trade was destroyed, the greater portion of the furniture consumed, and the premises fired from the bottom to the top. The

house of Mr. Riley, cheesemonger, 18, High-street, and that of Mr. Gibson, baker, 16, in the same thoroughfare, are both seriously damaged by fire and water, more especially the former one.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The latest Paris papers afford additional evidence of the progress of distress. The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance, dated the 19th, prohibiting the exportation of potatoes and leguminous seeds (beans, peas, &c.), up to the 31st July next. Up to this time, the exportation of these articles of food has been permitted on payment of a merely nominal duty of 25 centimes per quintal.

Some papers of inflammatory character were circulated through Paris on Tuesday night, but no importance whatever was attached to them.

The intelligence received from Chateauroux comes down to the afternoon of Jan. 17. Everything was tranquil in the town itself, but disorders and attempts at pillage were still going on at Buzançais, Levroux, Valançay, and a part of the arrondissement Blanc. The troops sent from Tours were to arrive in the evening at Buzançais, and would soon, it was thought, put down all attempts at riot. The departments of the west are in great disorder, and the farmers are now afraid to bring their corn to market.

## BELGIUM.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE DUCHESS D'URSEL.—The higher circles of Brussels have just sustained a sudden loss. On Monday last, at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, the Duchess d'Ursel was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and, though immediate assistance was rendered, she died almost immediately. There was to have been a grand dinner at the Hotel d'Ursel that day; all the guests were assembled, the Duchess alone was absent. She was sought for, and found in her chamber insensible—too far gone to receive spiritual consolation.

## IRELAND.

## DISTRESS AND STARVATION.

A letter from Dublin, dated Monday, says:—"At some few points on the southern shores, the sufferings of the people are mitigated by the exertions of the benevolent in the more prosperous portions of the United Kingdom; but in the mountainous, the boggy, and the remote districts, the deaths by starvation are unrecorded. Hundreds are falling every day; and such is the mortality in those districts, that the mud walls of the cabins are still the tombs of the bodies of the wretched peasantry, who, in many instances, died two and three weeks ago. The living are so debilitated, they are not able to bury the dead in consecrated ground; and there are instances reported of dead bodies being laid at the end of the cabins, and covered over with a layer of earth, carried in by the neighbours in their hats or aprons. It is useless to publish cases to illustrate this frightful summary of the latest intelligence. They are to be found in the Cork, Clare, Mayo, Galway, Sligo, and Roscommon papers. The private letters from Donegal and Antrim represent the sufferings in the mountainous parts of those counties to be as intense as any yet described in the south of Cork. The gentry of Belfast and the other northern towns are making most praiseworthy exertions for relieving this distress, which, happily, is by no means general in the province of Ulster."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Nothing worth particular notice took place at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. Mr. O'Connell said that he was going to Parliament, but not to support either Whigs or Tories; he would support either Peel or Lord John Russell, if they would give food to the people. He had been delighted at the noble convention of Irishmen, held in the Rotunda last week; and it was his principle, as well as his, to oppose any Government that would not give food to the Irish people. (Cheers.) He would be in Parliament that day week, and would then and there insist on adequate measures being taken to save the people. In the deanery of Cloyne and Ross alone, five thousand persons had perished of famine; twice that number were rapidly approximating to the same fate. This he had verified to him by a most truthful and respectable gentleman of Cork. He advised the Young Irelanders that their proposed "council" would be an illegal body, and liable to a prosecution under the Convention Act. He read part of a speech of Mr. Mitchell to show the dangerous language indulged in by the Young Irelanders. With regard to the famine in Ireland, nothing less than an expenditure of forty or fifty millions would be sufficient to meet it. He would go to Parliament pledged only to the Irish party. All other parties he renounced. (Cheers.) There was a large retribution due to Ireland, and now she must have it. (Cheers.) There would be a great rally for Ireland by Irishmen now united as one man—a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. (Cheers.) The rent for the week was £128 6s. 7d.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE IN TIPPERARY.—The *Tipperary Constitution* has the following:—"On Sunday night last five monsters in human form went to the house of Michael Mullally, at Jamestown, and demanded admittance in the name of the police. Before the door could be opened, it was violently forced in; four ruffians entered, two of whom wore masks; the other two had their faces coloured. One of them was armed with a pistol; and the fifth person, who was stationed at the door, was armed with a pitchfork. There were in the house at the time, James Mullally, eighty years of age; and his nephew, Michael, a cripple, aged sixty years; and two women, named Mary and Ally Mullally. The party, having lit four candles, which they brought with them, then demanded what money was in the house, and were informed that one shilling was all they had. One of them then produced a book, and swore the entire family as to the truth of what they said; and he then deliberately swore on the same book that they would leave the entire family corpses before they left. They then beat them. They next proceeded to the bed, and having dragged Ally therefrom, they also dreadfully beat and kicked her, and having procured a rope, they tied it around her neck, fastened it to a beam, placed her on a box, in the most cool manner, and when they had all ready, they removed the box, and left her body suspended from the beam. Before life became extinct, those monsters cut down the body of the wretched woman, dragged it to the fire-place, and placed her on her side across the fire, which fortunately was nearly extinguished; however, she was severely burned, after being almost strangled. They then went to the bed-room, and were dragging the other woman out, when water was thrown on the fire; she was then thrown on the kitchen floor, to all appearance lifeless, when one of those monsters got a burning coal and placed it on different parts of her arms, and then beat and kicked her about the head and shoulders unmercifully. All this was done with a view of extorting a confession of where they had the money. The party remained in the house for three or four hours, and took the direction of the county of Kilkenny."

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## LOSS OF THE "SIRIUS" STEAM-PACKET, AND TWENTY LIVES.

The Irish papers contain accounts of the total wreck of the *Sirius*, Dublin and Cork steam-packet, with a most calamitous loss of life. The following are the principal details of this melancholy occurrence:—

Between three and four o'clock, last Saturday morning, the vessel, having made an excellent passage from Dublin to the office of Cork Harbour, struck, in a dense fog, on a reef of rocks in Ballycotton Bay, and instantly a scene of consternation not to be described prevailed among the passengers. Captain Moffett, the commander, then deemed it advisable to back the ship off the reef, and, by much exertion, with the engines and otherwise, succeeded in doing so; but they were only a very short time clear of the rocks, when it became evident the vessel would not much longer remain afloat, as she was making water fast, and had received serious injuries. She was accordingly again turned towards the land, and very soon after began to strike on a ridge, called Smith's Rocks, about half a mile to the west of Ballycotton, with the certainty of going to pieces in a few hours.

The total loss of the vessel being thus inevitable, the attention of all on board was directed to the preservation of the crew and passengers, and amidst the confusion and alarm that prevailed, the life-boat, which is usually carried over the paddle-box, was attached to the davits and lowered, though unfortunately on the wrong side of the ship. This boat was not equal to accommodate more than eight, but immediately she was launched twenty crowded into her, principally deck passengers, and before she was well clear of the steamer she was swamped, and all in her met a watery grave save Captain A. Cameron, of the *Prince River* steamer, who was a passenger from Dublin in the vessel. Meanwhile, the steamer continued to thump heavily on the rocks, while the screams of alarm from the afflicted passengers, and the heavy surf breaking on her sides, and on the deck, rendered the scene one of awful danger and intense anxiety. Soon after the Coast Guard boat from Ballycotton Station, under command of Mr. Coghlan, chief officer, came alongside, and the ship's boats having by this time been also launched, the remaining passengers were got into them, and safely landed, though with the loss of every portion of their luggage, &c. The extraordinary exertions of Captain Cameron, of the *Prince* (who was so providentially saved), in superintending and assisting the landing of the passengers, are described as beyond all praise.

Every article that was washed ashore before the assistance of military or police arrived was instantly carried off by the people, who continued to assemble in large numbers. A portion of the cabin plate and other portable articles of value were brought on shore in one of the boats, but soon became the booty of the country people, as did also such personal luggage belonging to the passengers as they contrived to save from the wreck.

Up to the last accounts the ship was fast going to pieces. The number of passengers and crew on board the *Sirius* was, as near as can be ascertained, about ninety; seventy-one of whom have been saved. She had a very large and valuable cargo from Glasgow and Dublin, principally bale goods, groceries, musical instruments, books, furniture, packages, &c., and among them, it is said, five cases of theatrical wardrobes, belonging to Mr. Wild, of the Olympic Theatre, London.

The *Sirius* was valued at £15,000, and was only insured for £10,000. Had there been a light on Cable Island, ships, lives, and property would have been saved.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LORD CHARLES STUART, SON OF THE EARL OF MURRAY.—His Lordship went to bed on Wednesday night in good health, and was found by his servant on entering his room shortly after nine on Thursday morning, lying on the floor, on his face, apparently senseless. Doctor Dyers and Doctor King were in immediate attendance, but life was extinct.

MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT SHEFFIELD.—A murder has been committed at Sheffield, the perpetrators of which are at present undiscovered. It appears that on Friday week a respectable tobacconist, named Riley, had been drinking in the Newmarket Hotel in that town, and left the inn late at night on his way home, when he was attacked and robbed by three men, and so severely beaten, that he died on Saturday last.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Oporto mention that the total export of wine to Great Britain for the year 1846, amounted to 21,065 pipes.

The last accounts from Bussora inform us that the cholera is making dreadful ravages in that city. Amongst the numerous victims is M. Raymond, Vice-Consul of France.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that a railway is contemplated between Vienna and Cracow. It is intended to effect at Odenberg the junction of the Northern line and that of Lower Silesia, and to prolong the latter by Kosel to Mielowitz, on the frontier of the ancient territory of Cracow.

*Chaufferettes* heated with hot water have been introduced into the first-class carriages on the Amiens Line, with great increase of comfort to the passengers.

The *John o' Groat Journal* announces the death, at Isauld, of Henry Elder, at the advanced age of 104 years. He was never known to taste medicine in his life time. He took snuff freely, as well as an occasional dram of Highland whiskey, till a short time previous to his demise. His memory failed some years ago, except regarding things which happened more than half a century since, which he would relate with great accuracy till a few days previous to his death.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Archduke Palatine continues seriously ill. A matrimonial alliance between the Archduke Ferdinand d'Este, and a daughter of the Palatine, is said to be definitively settled. The new born infant son of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, has just been christened by the names of Charles Albert Ludwig.

The Countess Dowager of Wassenaar died on the 13th inst. at the Hague. The deceased was Lady of the Order of Catherine of the 2nd class, and Grand Mistress of the Palace to the Queen of the Netherlands.

Ronald Gordon, late Secretary and Accountant to the Exchange Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, has been found guilty, at the High Court of Justiciary, of embezzling the funds of the bank to the extent of from £2000 to £3000. He was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 26th ult., states that 300 vessels laden with corn were then waiting in the Bosphorus for a favourable wind to take their departure for the Mediterranean.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* has the following from Berlin, dated the 8th inst.:—"We have just received news from Warsaw that, by an order of the Imperial Government, Poland has really ceased to exist, and is to be incorporated with the Russian empire. Warsaw is in a state of consternation. A commission has been appointed to settle the affairs of finance, and as soon as it shall have completed its labours, the public announcement of the incorporation will be made."

Advices from Switzerland justify the apprehensions that severe reactionary measures will be pursued in the Canton of Friburg, the theatre of the late unsuccessful movement on the part of the Protestant liberals. A great number of arrests had already taken place, and many citizens, holding the highest social position, became the object of severe persecution by the Jesuitical party. On receiving the news of the events in Friburg the Government of Lucerne and the other Cantons of the league called out the military.

The Archduke Joseph Anthony John of Austria, Palatine, Governor, and Captain-General of Hungary, whose death has been frequently announced, died recently at Ofen, on the 7th inst., in the 70th year of his age.

Accounts from Warsaw announce that the disturbances created by the discontented peasantry of Galicia have recommenced, and threaten to extend more widely. Consequently a body of Russian troops, under General Rudiger, has been stationed along the Galician frontier. Austria, on the other side, has posted several thousand troops on the frontier of Cracow.

The *Cologne Gazette*, of the 16th, states that it has seen the protest of the Swedish Government against the incorporation of Cracow. The note is short, and can scarcely be looked upon as a protestation; for at the same time that it recognises the necessity of the act, it expresses its regret at this necessity, and the hope that this act will be the last infraction of the treaty of Vienna.

The cold has been severely felt in some parts of Algeria. A letter from Bona states that, on the 27th ult., a negro was found frozen to death near Seyhouse.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Commercial Association, on Monday last, the President of that Association stated that there were in the offices of the Association samples of most excellent cotton, grown on the experimental farm of the East India Farm, at Coimbatore, in the Presidency of Madras, almost equal, in the opinion of those who had seen it, to the best New Orleans cotton, possessing a good staple, perfectly clean, and quite fit for any common purposes of spinning.

The *Courier de Lyons* states, on the authority of a correspondent who left Odessa on the 12th, that there were then at that port three millions of hectolitres of corn, and 200 vessels taking in their lading, most of them Greek, Austrian, and English, and only four French. There were besides, he says, 2,500,000 hectolitres of corn ready for exportation in the different ports of the Sea of Azoff.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the new loan about to be contracted by the Austrian Government will amount to the sum of 40,000,000 florins, at an interest of five per cent. The Government proposes to issue the bonds at 108.

An account has been received of the return of the Bey of Tunis to the seat of his Government. He entered Tunis in a magnificent carriage, presented to him by the King of the French, amidst an immense crowd of his subjects, who appeared delighted to see him.

His Majesty the King of Hanover has transmitted to the fund for the relief of distress in Ireland the sum of £1000, as the contribution of the Duke of Cumberland and the Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

On Tuesday Joseph Ady was summoned to the Court of Requests, Osborne-street, Whitechapel, for the sum of £1, by Mr. W. Wright, coal-merchant, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green. Ady did not appear himself, but was represented by a proxy named Abbott, who set up the defence that he had given information fully equal to the amount of money advanced. The Commissioners came to a different conclusion, and ordered Master Joseph to refund the pound.

Letters from Leipsic represent that the fair of the new year had given very unsatisfactory results. The greatest part of the sales were forced, and holders, therefore, had to submit to sacrifices. Woollen goods were more especially depressed, and manufacturers had to sell at any price that could be obtained.

W. Bond, Esq., the late worthy Magistrate of the Westminster Police Court, died possessed of personal property valued at £14,000. By his will, made as far back as 1834, he has left small bequests to the poor of the parish of Tyneham, and to the London Mendicity Society, and to those persons who should be in his service at the time of his decease, the residue of his money and funded property to be equally divided between his brothers and sisters.

Myriads of bushels of sprats have, during the week, been caught in the Lower Swim, off the Essex coast, and sold to the farmers for manure, at the rate of 8d. per bushel.

The Grocers' Company, on Wednesday, voted £1000 for the relief of the distress in Ireland and Scotland, and £100 to the Metropolitan Relief Society, in addition to £200 voted to the same society in 1844.

During the week ending the 17th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 693; at Calais, 244 total, 937.

It is proposed in Belgium to establish soup shops in the principal cities of the kingdom, and to distribute 1,200,000 rations of soup daily, by which 400,000 unfortunate workpeople would be relieved, being the one-half of the mendicant poor now subsisting on public charity in that country.

A letter from Cracow, dated the 5th inst., states that an amnesty was proclaimed there, dated 4th Jan., according to which all persons implicated in the late insurrection are amnestied, with the exception of the ring-leaders.

Our accounts from Liverpool speak of a reaction in the corn market. On Tuesday the market exhibited symptoms of weakness, and barley flour lost the 1s. advance made on the previous day. The market for all kinds of grain was dull, and speculators are beginning to think it is time they should let us have something to eat.

Miss Matilda Brew, aged 26, daughter of Major Brew, residing on Uxbridge Moor, has been committed for trial on three charges of obtaining goods from tradesmen in Uxbridge under false pretences. She is held to bail in two sureties of £25 each.

The Queen has been pleased to promote Mr. Henry Edward F. Young, from being Government Secretary, British Guiana, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope, vice Major-General Hare.

The subscription for the memorial which it is proposed to erect in Guernsey, in celebration of her Majesty's late visit to that island, is already announced to exceed the sum of £1260. A subscription has also been set on foot among the inhabitants for the relief of the distress in Ireland, in furtherance of which benevolent effort nearly £600 has been contributed.

A woman, named Setters, died a few days ago at Buckfastleigh, Devon, at the extraordinary age of 101 years. She was perfectly able to read and sew without the assistance of glasses but a few days previous to her death, and has enjoyed unusually good health.

On Wednesday the perpetual rent of about 1900 statute acres in Ireland (of which about 1400 consisted of profitable land, the remainder tideland, rocky and bog), and which realised only about £140 per annum, was put up to auction at Garraway's. The property is known as the Kilbride Estate, and is situated in the barony of Feth county. The estate was sold to be, at thirty-five years' purchase, worth £5,600. After an active competition, it was knocked down for £3,700.

Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., was on Monday elected by the Town Council of Sunderland to the office of an Alderman of St. Michael's Ward, in that borough, in the room of Mr. Andrew White, late M.P.



## O P E N I N G O F P A R L I A M E N T .



HER MAJESTY LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday, the Parliamentary Session was commenced, with the usual forms, by a Speech from her Majesty.

The interest excited was unusually great, and, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, the line of route from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords was densely thronged with spectators, from an early hour.

Long before twelve o'clock, the hour at which the doors were to be opened, vast crowds had assembled around the exterior of the house to witness the arrival of the Peers and Peeresses who were to be present on the occasion, and very soon after the doors were opened, the Royal gallery was filled.

At one o'clock, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, great officers of State, and Peers and Peeresses, possessing the *entrée*, began to arrive. Among the former, we observed his Excellency the French Ambassador, his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, his Excellency the Turkish Minister and Lady, his Excellency the Danish Minister, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, his Excellency the American Minister, Madame Bunsen, his Excellency the Dutch Minister, Count Revel, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came early, and was loudly cheered by the populace. The Comte de Montemolin, attended by the Marquis de Villa France, and Colonel Merry, arrived shortly after the Duke of Cambridge. The Count was accommodated with a place in one of the side galleries of the House.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl Grey, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Auckland, and the Lord Chancellor, were among the Ministers who reached the House early.

Precisely at two o'clock, the guns were heard which announced the approach of her Majesty, and, in a few minutes after, the prolonged note of the trumpet resounding through the Royal gallery apprised those who were assembled in the House of Peers that her Majesty had arrived. Immediately afterwards, the procession of Officers of the Household, and others who attend her Majesty on these occasions, entered the House by the side door leading from the Royal gallery. The Earl of Zetland bore the Cap of Maintenance, the Duke of Wellington the Sword of State, the Marquis of Lansdowne the Crown. Her Majesty followed, accompanied by Prince Albert. The whole assembly rose as her Majesty entered. Her Majesty bowed most graciously repeatedly, and the Prince then conducted her up to the Throne. His Royal Highness occupied the smaller Throne on the left, that on the right, for the Prince of Wales, being left vacant. The Duchess

of Sutherland stood on the right of the Throne, close to her Majesty, and the Marchioness of Douro, as Lady in Waiting, stood near the Duchess. The Duke of Wellington stood immediately to the left of her Majesty, holding the Sword of State. The Marquis of Lansdowne stood to the right of the Throne, on the floor of the House, bearing the Crown, on a crimson velvet cushion.

The dulness of the atmosphere during the early part of the afternoon had rendered it necessary to light the candles in the House. Just before the entrance of her Majesty the weather brightened; the candles were, however, allowed to remain lighted, and the effect of the magnificent jewels worn by the Queen and the Duchess of Sutherland was thereby greatly heightened.

Her Majesty, having seated herself, desired the Lords to be seated. The Commons were then, according to custom, summoned to appear at the bar to hear the Speech read. Very shortly, the Speaker, attended by several members of the Lower House, appeared at the bar.

The Speech was then handed by the Lord Chancellor to her Majesty, who proceeded to read it with her usual admirable clearness and emphasis. It was as follows:—

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is with the deepest concern that, upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland, and in parts of Scotland.

"In Ireland, especially, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality among the poorer classes. Outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property; and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country.

"With a view to mitigate these evils, very large numbers of men have been employed and have received wages in pursuance of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament. Some deviations from that Act which have been authorised by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust, receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure from want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary

source of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police.

"It is satisfactory to me to observe that in many of the most distressed districts, the patience and the resignation of the people have been most exemplary.

"The deficiency in the harvest in France and Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

"It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration, whether by increasing for a limited period, the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

"I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive, in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evils which afflict that part of the United Kingdom. Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

"The marriage of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and those of France and Spain.

"The extinction of the Free State of Cracow has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

"My relations generally with Foreign Powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.



O P E N I N G O F P A R L I A M E N T.

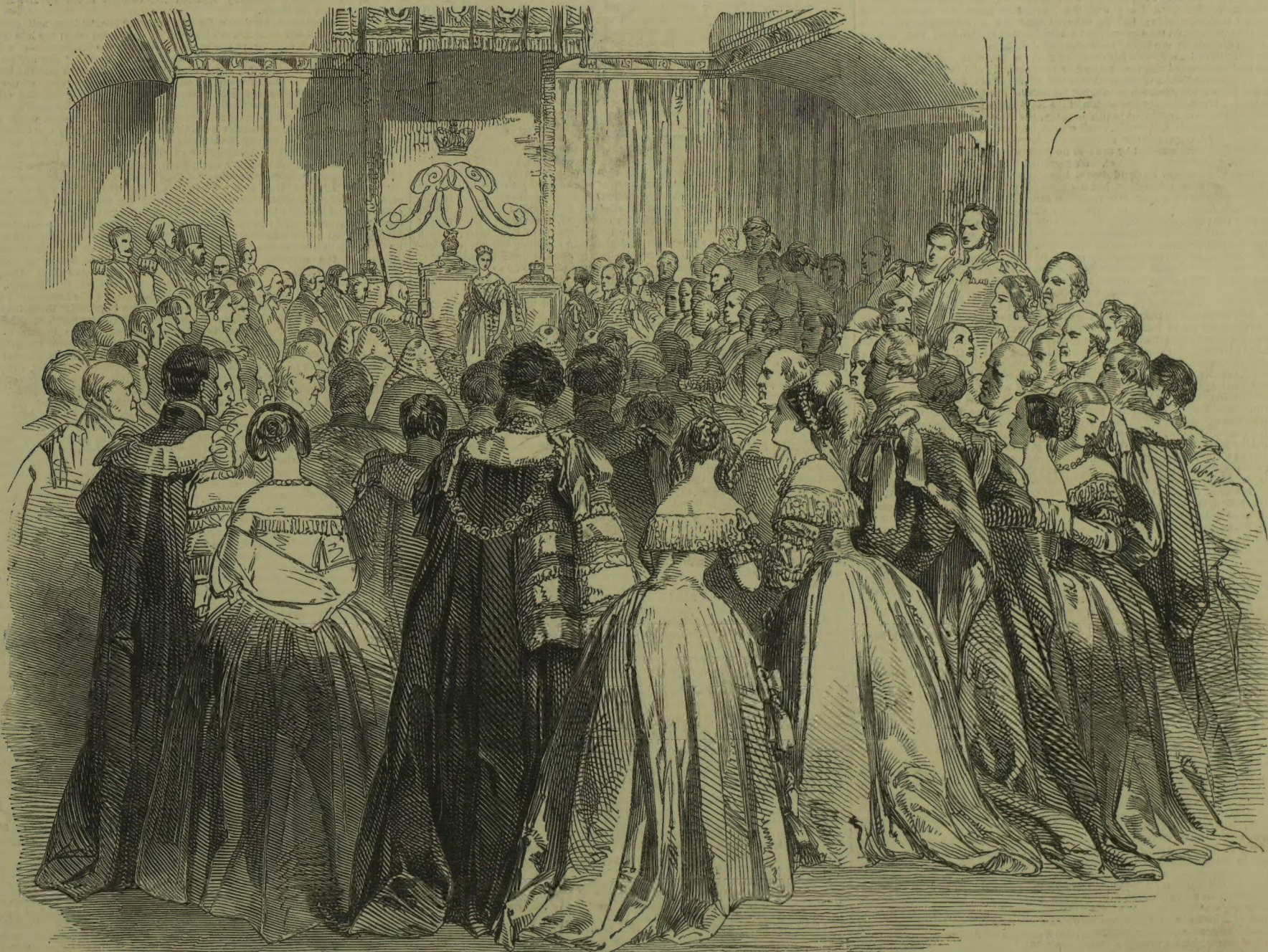


SKETCHED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
 "I have directed the Estimates to be prepared, with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.  
 "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,  
 "I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last Session of Parliament, for the establishment of Local Courts for the Recovery of Small Debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country to which the Act relates, may, by the measure, be materially facilitated.

"I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated; and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French, will be earnestly directed to that end.  
 "I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you for improving the health of towns; an object, the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.  
 "Deeply sensible of the blessings which after a season of calamity have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these

important matters to your care, in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit; and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved by your deliberative wisdom."  
 It was remarked that the passages which referred to Irish distress were delivered by her Majesty in rather a subdued tone, and with an accent of sympathy for the sufferings described; but when her Majesty came to the passage relating to the Spanish marriage, and also that which refers to the subject of Cracow, her tone became perceptibly changed; and, besides that she spoke more loudly and more emphatically, there was a slight abruptness in the delivery.



RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



With the reading of the Speech the ceremony of opening Parliament was concluded. Her Majesty and the Prince, preceded and attended as before, left the House on their return to Buckingham Palace. The Commons retired from the bar, and the Lords adjourned during pleasure.

#### THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

At five o'clock, the LORD CHANCELLOR resumed his seat on the woolsack, having read her Majesty's Speech, and it also having been read by the Clerk at the table.

LORD HATHERTON moved the Address in reply to it. The noble Lord referred, at some length, to the melancholy state of Ireland, which, though no longer, as heretofore, the theatre of wide-spread agitation, was exposed to a more terrific evil, in the shape of famine. The measures adopted last session, in anticipation of the existing evil, were insufficient to meet the necessity of the case, and it became, therefore, the paramount duty of Parliament to take into its earliest consideration the condition of the Irish people, with a view to its immediate amelioration. The measures said to be in contemplation, and, indeed, alluded to in the Speech, he thought very important. He referred to the temporary suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws, and the admission of sugar for the purposes of distillation; and, when they should be brought under consideration, he hoped they would be dealt with in a liberal and disinterested spirit. The noble Lord then adverted to the occupation of Cracow by the Austrians, which her Majesty designated as a manifest violation of the treaty of Vienna, but which he viewed with abhorrence, as a crime and a folly on the part of the Austrian Government. He shortly alluded to the other topics of the Speech, and concluded by moving the Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech from the Throne.

LORD CAREW, who seconded the Address, dwelt chiefly upon the unhappy position of affairs in Ireland. Last year, he said, distress had been confined to some places, but in this it was universal. Unfortunately the poorest part of the population depended on the potato for existence, and it was that which made them liable to, and was the cause of, their distress. When a whole population depended on a single article of food, and that was struck by the inscrutable decree of Providence, the people must starve. In Skibbereen, where it was most abundant in quantity and quality, a dense population had sprung up, and they were starving. He would do justice to the proprietors and farmers of Ireland, for when the necessity arose no one shrunk from it; they did not hold back, but made themselves liable to repay sums which were advanced to provide labour. Last year it was done on a small scale; but, now the whole country required it, it was impossible to find work for them. The common affliction had united all parties; Protestant and Catholic met together, and their only rivalry was that of charity. He (Lord Carew) had known all these things well, in the last four months. He had assisted in the organisation of the different relief committees, and although there might have been some abuses, yet, as a whole, they did their duty. Every one knew how the Irish people bore up against misery, but now there were not even harsh words used amongst them. No doubt there were outrages in some parts of the country, but in others the people bore their sufferings patiently. In his own county there was nothing which could be called outrage. Much had been said with regard to the purchase of arms. It had been said that the money given for food had been laid out in the purchase of arms. He believed the accounts were exaggerated. The majority of purchases were by farmers themselves. It was his (Lord Carew's) opinion, that the people of Ireland were struck by a dispensation of Providence, and that they so considered it.

LORD STANLEY said that, as Ministers had wisely abstained from introducing into her Majesty's Speech any topics which were likely to lead to discussion, it would be unnecessary for him, at the commencement of the session, to raise any debate which might embarrass them, particularly as, under existing circumstances, they were fairly entitled to forbearance. The fact of their being in possession of power arose from no act of their own; there were many in office against their wishes; in the trying position in which they were placed, they were entitled to aid; and, so long as they abstained from tampering with the institutions of the country, they should have the forbearance of him and those who acted with him. In her Majesty's Speech, there was nothing to give rise to hostile comment; but there was one omission—no reference was therein made to the financial condition of the country. It was very apparent that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must soon raise the interest on Exchequer Bills. The premium on Exchequer Bills ranged some time ago as high as 35s., but now they were down to between 5s. and 6s. This subject required the most serious attention; but he would then content himself by calling attention to the fact. With respect to our foreign relations, the noble Lord expressed his regret that the former good understanding between France and England had been altered for the worse, as was evident from the whole tone of the correspondence respecting the Montpensier marriage. He differed from both Lord Palmerston and M. Guizot as to the construction put by them on the Treaty of Utrecht, although it was not to be denied that the manner in which the Montpensier marriage was brought about was a slight and a discourtesy to England, which would hardly have happened had not the tone between the two countries been altered, owing to the events of the last few months. As to the occupation of Cracow, that would probably not have taken place, had not the misunderstanding between France and England unhappily arisen. With respect to Ireland, he believed that the description of distress existing there could not be exaggerated, and was sure that no sacrifice and no effort could be proposed, which would not be cheerfully responded to by Parliament and the people of Great Britain. He anticipated no difficulty to the granting of a Bill of Indemnity to Government for what they had done, as they had been taken by surprise by the extent of the distress, and as they were surrounded by difficulties, one of which, and not the least, was the difficulty of acquiring correct information. Under existing circumstances, any measures that should be proposed to supply food, such as a temporary suspension of the Corn Laws and the Navigation Laws, would not, in his opinion, be objectionable; but he believed that the agriculturists would be justified in pressing on the Government a modification of the Malt Tax, should sugar be admitted for use in our breweries and distilleries.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE felt confident that the measures contemplated by the Government would add very materially to the supply of human food to this country. The admission of sugar for the use of breweries and distilleries was intended to be a permanent measure, but he believed its operation would be only occasional. The temporary suspension of the Navigation Laws would allow vessels of all nations to bring food to this country, and he believed that, if it did not reduce the price of food, it would, at all events, prevent its being very materially enhanced. With respect to the Montpensier Marriage, he would only then observe that the course pursued by the late Government and that pursued by the present Government were identical. He regretted the former good understanding between France and England should have been at all weakened, and should hail with pleasure its restoration, but the discussion of these matters should not be further entered upon until the requisite information was placed upon the table. With respect to the state of Ireland, on Monday next he would move for papers for the purpose of enabling him not only to defend what had been done, but also to state what it was proposed to do for the future with the view of relieving that country from the evil by which it was now so awfully afflicted.

LORD BROGHAM regretted that any untoward circumstances should have even for a moment cast a cloud over the good understanding which existed between France and England; but he hoped that nothing would be done to prevent the resumption of that *entente cordiale*, which it was of so much importance to have restored, but which might be rendered difficult by having discussions in either House of Parliament on the subject. He earnestly hoped that no such discussions would take place; and time would shortly restore matters to their original position. He condemned the expression used by Lord Hatherton in reference to Cracow, as unwarrantable and improper. He had said that he viewed these transactions with abhorrence.

LORD HATHERTON.—The French Minister said the same thing. LORD BROGHAM:—Then the French Minister did wrong. Such an expression of vituperation should not be used by a Minister, unless he was prepared to go further. Next to that of France, the connection with Austria was natural and important to this country, and such expressions were calculated to produce mischief. The noble and learned Lord then adverted to Ireland, and eulogised the exemplary patience displayed by the people of that country under a visitation such as he never recollects to have afflicted any country in Europe. He cautioned the Government, however, to take care that the idea should not be taken up by the Irish people that they were to be supported by the public revenue. Their measures, should be temporary to meet a temporary evil, and they should take care that it should be understood that it was but a temporary assistance, which must be repaid hereafter.

EARL FITZWILLIAM believed that no small or half measures would do for Ireland. As far as he could form an opinion of those to be proposed by the Government, he approved of them, though he doubted if they would go far enough.

The MARQUIS OF WESTMOUTH, as an Irish landlord, expressed his gratitude to England for the sympathy so readily afforded to Irish distress.

The EARL OF RODEN also expressed his thanks to the people of this country, and to the Government, for the sympathy shown to the Irish people.

The EARL OF HARDWICK said that the ships of the line now in a state of inactivity ought to be employed in the transmission of food.

The EARL OF ARKLAND said there were already between thirty and forty steamers, and fourteen or fifteen sailing vessels employed in carrying provisions.

In reply to a question from LORD STANLEY.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE said that he only proposed on Monday to state to the House the measures contemplated by the Government, but he did not intend to ask for any decision upon them until they should come up from the other House of Parliament.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

##### THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION.

The Speaker took the Chair at a quarter past two, and about ten minutes afterwards the House was summoned to the Lords, by the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, to hear her Majesty's Speech on opening the Session. The Speaker accordingly left the chair, and was followed to the House of Lords by nearly all the Members present. He returned in less than a quarter of an hour, and the House was adjourned until a quarter to four.

NEW WRITS.—The House having met again at the above hour, the business of the day was commenced by the SPEAKER informing the House that during the recess, in conformity with the act, he had ordered the Clerk of the Crown to make out new writs for Renfrewshire, in the room of P. M. Stewart, Esq., deceased; for the Eastern Division of Worcestershire, in the room of J. Barney, Esq., deceased; and for North Lincolnshire, in the room of Lord Worsley, called up to the House of Peers. A new writ was ordered for West Sussex, for the election of a Member in the room of Colonel Wyndham, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; also for Salisbury, in the room of Ambrose Hussey, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

NEW MEMBERS.—The following Members took the oaths and their seats:—

Right Honourable E. Strutt, for Derby; Colonel Mure, for Renfrewshire; Sir M. Cholmeley, for North Lincolnshire; and Mr. Rushout, for East Worcestershire.

NOTICES OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES.—Mr. Tufnell gave notice, on the part of Lord J. Russell, that the noble Lord would, on Thursday, move Resolutions in a Committee of the whole House on the Corn Laws. That he would also move resolutions on the same day, in Committee of the whole House, on the Navigation Laws. That, on Friday, Jan. 22, the noble Lord would move the appointment of a Select Committee on the Law of Settlement. And that, on Monday next, he would bring the state of Ireland under the consideration of the House. Mr. Parker gave notice that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would move, on Friday, Jan. 22, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Customs and Excise Duties Acts.

GENERAL NOTICES OF MOTION.—Mr. P. Scrope gave notice that, unless he were anticipated by some measure on the part of Government to improve the condition of the Irish people, he would submit the following resolution on Tuesday, Feb. 2:—"That the lives of the people of Ireland ought, in the eye of the law, to be as valuable as the lives of the people of England, and, consequently, that it was expedient to extend to Ireland the main principle of the English Poor Law, granting them a right to relief from a public provision, to save them from perishing." (Cheers.)—Mr. Hume also gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he would call the attention of the House to the violation of the Treaty of Vienna by the seizure of Cracow, with a view to suspend the payment of £100,000 annually to the Emperor of Russia, on condition that he would maintain the articles of the Treaty of Vienna. (Cheers.)—Mr. Ewart gave notice that, on an early day, he would move for the total repeal of the Punishment of Death.

#### THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The House of Commons was not at all crowded at the commencement of the debate on the Address. As there has been some controversy respecting the seats which the several leaders of the Opposition are to occupy, it may be as well to state that whilst the Speaker was reading the Queen's Speech, the principal seats on the leading Opposition bench were occupied by Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. G. Banks, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Christopher, and Mr. Smith O'Brien. Sir R. Peel was not then present; but Lord Lincoln was, and along with Mr. Goulburn, Mr. S. Herbert, and Sir F. Thesiger, sat on the same bench, a little above the place usually occupied by the leader of the Opposition. At a quarter past five o'clock, Sir R. Peel entered the House, and took his seat near Mr. S. Herbert. Sir J. Graham was at first at a loss for a seat, but ultimately found one next Sir J. W. Hog.

The Speaker having read to the House her Majesty's Speech, The Hon. C. HOWARD rose to move the Address to her Majesty in answer to it. The hon. member, after adverting to the distress in Ireland, said that, on the subject of the Spanish marriage, he would offer no remark, as Government were about to lay all the correspondence on that subject before the House. With reference to the destruction of the independence of Cracow, he could not but express surprise that such a violation of the sanctity of treaties should have taken place. (Hear, hear.) The attention of the House was invited to sanitary measures for the improvement of towns—a subject of the highest importance, and in reference to which much gratitude was due to those persons who had acted upon the Commissions, and who, by their reports, had made the people of this country sensible of the importance of the subject—in particular to Mr. Chadwick and to Dr. Southwood Smith. The hon. gentleman then read the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

MR. RICARDO seconded the Address. He contended that a temporary relaxation of the Navigation Laws was indispensable, and that every facility for the admission of foreign grain had become a necessity; and, if it could be shown that a large quantity of grain could be liberated without great loss to the revenue, then it would be only fair to admit sugar for use in the breweries and distilleries of the United Kingdom. The hon. member insisted that the new Free-Trade commercial policy had been eminently successful; that an increase of Customs Duties, and a large consumption of sugar, timber, &c., had been the result; and that they had every encouragement to go on in the same direction.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN dwelt on the state of Ireland and the inefficiency of the means adopted to meet the terrible emergency which presented itself. The Labour Rate Act of last session was worse than useless, and was calculated to lead to a much more serious state of things; by diverting labour from the culture of the soil to purposes utterly valueless. He called upon the First Minister of the Crown to state at once to the House the views entertained by Government in reference to Ireland.

MR. P. SCROPE contended that Government had not displayed sufficient energy in providing for the subsistence of the people in the present dreadful crisis.

MR. LABOUCHERE said he never rose under a sense of such deep responsibility as at that moment oppressed him. It was impossible to deny the extent of the calamity described by Mr. S. O'Brien, or to say that the statements made by that hon. member were overcharged. But, before the House could concur with the hon. member in charging the Government with all the deaths that had occurred by famine and destitution in Ireland, it would be but justice in them to consider well what the ordinary condition of that country was, and what was the nature of the calamity which had fallen upon her. The ordinary condition of Ireland was one of distress and poverty—the people were, unquestionably, the worst housed, the worst clothed, the worst fed, of any people in Europe; upwards of two millions were, for a great portion of the year, destitute; the calamity which had fallen on the land was one without parallel in modern times. Taking these things into account, it would be impossible for the House to conclude that the Government were responsible for every death that had occurred. With respect to the charge of having adhered to the pledge given by the Prime Minister last year, of not interfering with the cause of trade, he (Mr. Labouchere) rejoiced that that pledge had been adhered to; because, had the Government turned merchant and imported food on a great scale, the attempt would have failed of its desired effect, and such a clumsy expedient would have been succeeded by all the horrors of famine. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to defend the system of Public Works in Ireland, which, though not free from defects, was yet productive of the greatest benefit, not less than 450,000 being employed at this moment in those gigantic operations set on foot by the Government for the alleviation of the distress.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK assured the Government that the advocates of the Protection policy had no intention of making Ireland the battle-ground of party. They felt that the present Government had succeeded to the administration of Ireland at a time of extraordinary difficulty, and, therefore, they felt that it was due to the Government to examine its acts with indulgence. The miseries of Ireland demanded sympathy, and it was the resolution of the Protection party to give their calmest and best consideration to any measures that might be proposed for the alleviation of the calamity. But while disposed to cast a lenient eye upon the conduct of the Government, he was not prepared to admit that the measures they had already taken were such as he could approve. It was impossible to view the poor employment afforded as an effectual remedy; whilst upwards of 400,000 persons were constantly employed, the works they wrought upon were worse than useless. As to the non-interference with trade, such a maxim of political economy might be good in ordinary times; but when an unexampled calamity afflicted the country, the harsh rules of such dogmas should be relaxed, and the Government should not have hesitated to do so. It was perfectly unreasonable to have expected merchants and retailers to have sprung up at once in Ireland in numbers sufficient to have provided ample and cheap food for the people. The noble Lord emphatically disclaimed all idea of a compact, as supposed to exist between the Protection party and Parliament, relative to the existing 4s. duty on corn: the Protection party acknowledged no such compact, and therefore the Government were free to propose the removal of the 4s. duty, if they thought fit. Should the Government propose the temporary removal of this 4s. duty, the Protection party would not oppose it; but it was their firm persuasion that its removal would give no benefit to the consumer. The Exchequer would lose the duty, but every farthing of it would go into the pockets of the corn-merchants and foresters. Should the Government also think fit to propose the admission of sugar for the use of breweries and distilleries, the Protection party would offer it no opposition, although from such a measure they had little expectation of benefit. Should a temporary interference with the Navigation Laws be proposed, the Protection party would not oppose it, though they believed such a remedy came too late. Let the Government, if they wished really to apply a remedy, throw aside the rigid principles of political economy, purchase corn wherever they could get it, and let them employ her Majesty's ships in carrying these supplies into the ports of Ireland. An experienced captain had informed him that there were eight ships of the line now available, which, in forty-eight hours, could be got ready, with which, in ten weeks, 80,000 quarters of grain could be brought into our ports. These, and four such voyages between this and harvest, would be no mean supply, and would go far in reducing the price of grain to a moderate rate. He expressed his deep regret that anything should have occurred between the Governments of France and England to interrupt the amity that existed between them. He did not believe the people of England sympathised at all with the Foreign Minister on the question that had arisen. The commercial part of the country, certainly, would be better pleased if the noble Lord had turned his attention to the Spanish carrying trade instead of the Spanish marriages. As to the grave charges made in the Royal Speech against the great Sovereigns with whom we fought the battle of European peace, Lord George Bentinck expressed his regret that such condemnation had been thought necessary. The idea of branding the occupation of Cracow as a manifest violation of the Treaty of Vienna was preposterous. How many times had the Treaty of Vienna been violated? What was the severance of Belgium from Holland? For himself, he felt no sympathy for the people of Cracow, the peaceable portion of whom were themselves delighted at the change. On the part of the Protection party, the noble Lord gave notice, that unless the Government should bring forward some comprehensive measure of general utility for Ireland, he would himself do so.

MR. ROEBUCK treated as ridiculous the notion of framing measures for permanently supplying the people of Ireland with labour and food. He would apply the English Poor-Law to Ireland, which, though it might sweep away two-thirds of the Irish landlords, he cared not for. He had no sympathy whatever for Irish landlords, whom he designated as beggars. The hon. member sneered at Lord George Bentinck for addressing the House as the leader of the Protection party, and for talking of a comprehensive plan for Ireland without propounding any. The only parties in the House he (Mr. Roebuck) recognised, were those headed by Lord J. Russell and Sir Robert Peel. The hon. member concluded a review of the Spanish and Cracow questions, by entreating the Foreign Secretary to do his country the inestimable favour of remaining quiet.

MR. GRATTAN congratulated Mr. Roebuck on his appearance in the character of the charitable Samaritan, but left the House to decide whether he had poured oil or vinegar into the wounds of Ireland. He then vindicated the gentry of Ireland from the aspersions cast upon them by Mr. Roebuck, that they were beggars, and amused the House by declaring that Regent-street, Lansdowne-house, and Devonshire-house, had all been built out of the resources of Ireland.

MR. DILLON BROWNE observed, that as Mr. Roebuck had thought fit to void the rheum of his waspish and dyspeptic disposition on the gentry of Ireland, he

must remind the hon. member that if they were beggars, they were so in consequence of British legislation. If the House would restore to Irishmen their native Legislature, they would not only meet the present, but would also be well prepared to meet all future emergencies.

MR. B. OSBORNE said that Government should have opened the ports months ago, on their own responsibility. Ireland was in the condition of a besieged city, and the business of the Government was to pour in food. Had any amendment been moved to the Address, expressive of want of confidence, he would have supported it.

SIR R. H. INGLES said the only error, if any, which he could see, was that of excessive concern on the part of the Government and of the people of England, for the state of Ireland. Scotland was exposed to similar privations, and had endured them with a most admirable degree of patience. (Very general cheering, from both sides of the House.)

LORD J. MANNERS touched upon the foreign policy of the country, and defended the Comte de Montemolin, who, he said, had sacrificed his personal interests rather than accede to terms dictated by the French Government.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL defended the policy adopted by Government in regard to Ireland, and said, if they had pursued the course desired by the Irish members, they would have had to support the whole population of that country. The noble Lord then adverted to the difference with France in regard to the Montpensier marriage. He could not agree that the subject was unworthy of attention. "I agree," said the noble Lord, "that there is generally an indifference to foreign politics, and that public opinion does not act with that warmth or interest with reference to them which it does upon questions of domestic policy; but this I know, that, if Government were to show similar apathy, and if, some years afterwards, it were discovered that serious injury had been done to the power and station of this country, public opinion would blame us, and, I think very justly, blame the Ministers of the Crown for this; and the people of the country would say,—'We reposed in indifference, and did not show any great interest on the subject, trusting that the Government, who were charged with our relations to foreign powers, would take care that no essential injury was done.' I cannot but think that this matter is one of very serious interest. (Hear, hear.) I think that the expectations which have been formed by the French Government will, very probably, be disappointed; but I cannot but think that the attempt of Louis XIV., and the attempt of Napoleon, to govern the destinies of Spain, might be repeated over again, and that, if repeated again, the union of France and Spain in one system of foreign policy would be more likely to lead to hostilities in Europe, than if the two countries continued separate and independent, and each regarded only its own interest. (Hear, hear.) The Government who preceded us always took a great interest in this question. Lord Aberdeen, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, entered into a conference with M. Guizot on the subject. He no doubt, and very rightly, conceived that it was a matter in which England was interested. He received assurances which were so far satisfactory to him, and he did not think it necessary to take any urgent step in the subject; yet the tone which he took, and which was quite right, on the subject was this—that if the Queen of Spain should prefer a descendant of Philip V., and if Spain should approve of it, England had no objection to offer; but she could not propose any candidate disagreeable to Spain. Neither could we consent to any marriage with the Queen of Spain which should place any of the Royal Family of France upon the Throne of Spain. I believe that that language was perfectly right; and, accordingly, when we came into office, and when we considered the state of our foreign policy, our determination at once was to follow the line which appeared to have been laid down by our predecessors. I cannot say that, with respect to all the particulars, I was thoroughly informed of all that the French Government had done, as much appears to have been communicated by means of letters and conversations, of which no trace can be found. But we were determined to follow the line laid down by the former Government. We had no wish to have any English candidate; and, with respect to one Prince in particular—I mean Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg—it never entered for one moment into our minds to put him forward, or to support any pretensions that he might entertain with respect to the Throne of Spain. I must also say that, in any advice I gave our Sovereign on the subject, I found a ready willingness on her part to adopt it, and that her Majesty never wished at any time, as I believe, that Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg should be a candidate for the hand of the Queen of Spain supported by England."—Lord John Russell pursued the same topic, and then said, "For my part, I say that I sincerely regret to find myself opposed to what was done by the Government of France. I do feel how desirable it is that this country and France should be on the closest terms of friendship. We have never done anything calculated to disturb that friendship, and I sincerely lament that, as I think, by the fault of others, that separation has taken place with respect to the marriages in Spain." (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord then commented severely on the course pursued by Austria towards Cracow, and concluded by an appeal to the sympathies of all parties in favour of the Irish people.

MR. DISRAELI rejoiced that the debate had shown no difference of the opinion that assistance, ample and prompt, should be given to Ireland; and in such manner as to conduce to the future happiness of that country. But with respect to other portions of the Speech from the Throne, there was room for much difference of opinion. The interpretation put upon the Treaty of Utrecht by Lord Palmerston was unfounded, and would, if carried out in its principle, disqualify every Prince in Europe from marrying the Queen of Spain. But, in fact, there had been no violation of the Treaty of Utrecht by the late Spanish marriages. It was a mistake, also, to call the occupation of Cracow a violation of the Treaty of Vienna. Whatever our opinions of the Spanish marriages or the occupation of Cracow, it was of the utmost consequence that a perverted version of treaties should not be made the ground of protest against these European transactions.

Colonel CONOLLY indignantly repelled the charges made by Mr. Roebuck against the Irish landlords.

SIR R. PEEL expressed his desire for unanimity on the Address, and confirmed the statement of Lord John Russell that during the period when the late Government was in power, no attempt was made to advocate the pretensions of a Prince of the house of Coburg to the hand of the Queen of Spain. "For my own part (said Sir R. Peel), I deprecated any such connexion; I thought that the interests of England would not be advanced by an alliance between a Prince of the house of Coburg and the Queen of Spain. (Hear, hear.) I thought that the effect of such an alliance would be to involve this country more than was desirable in the concerns of Spain, and I did not believe that the true interests, either of this country or of Spain, would be advanced by such connexion, or by our interference with the affairs of that or any other country. My belief is that it is for the interests of Europe that Spain should be really an independent kingdom—(hear)—that it should maintain the fair name it once enjoyed, by the dignified assertion of its own rights, without tolerating the interference of any other power—(hear, hear)—and I hope to see the day when Spain shall place herself in the position of a perfectly independent country, enjoying all the rights and privileges and constitutional liberty which it has possessed at any former period. Speaking for the late Government, I can assert that not only was it not directly countenanced by any official act of that Government, but I am thoroughly convinced there were no indirect means resorted to by any authorised party for the purpose of supporting the supposed interest of a Prince of the house of Coburg." (Hear.)

SIR R. PEEL then strongly condemned the conduct of Austria in regard to Cracow, and, referring to other portions of the Speech, said, "I am sorry that no reference is made to the state of the revenue. I should have been glad to know, before we were called upon to consider the extent of the expenditure, what were the views of her Majesty's Government, and I think it would have been as well had some reference been made to our financial matters. I have heard one subject adverted to with great satisfaction,—that it is the intention of Government to direct the attention of Parliament to the sanitary condition of the kingdom. With the exception of Ireland, I can conceive no subject deeper or more vitally interesting to the happiness, to the health, and permanent welfare of the great masses of the population of this country, than some improvements in the sanitary condition of the towns. (Cheers.) I hope that the measure will be most extensive; not confined to the populations of large towns merely, but also to small places; and that the municipal authorities of those places will have power to make those improvements which are most wanted, and the absence of which is most prejudicial to the comfort of the inhabitants." (Hear.) The right hon. Baronet made this declaration in regard to Ireland: "On a full recollection of all the difficulties which encompass a Government in having to deal with such a crisis as we now witness in that country, so far from entertaining any hostile feeling, I am disposed, on the contrary, to make every allowance for the position of those who are responsible for meeting such an emergency. I know what is the peculiar embarrassment with which they had to deal—how difficult it is, at an early period of the year, to ascertain the exact amount of distress—what danger there may be, by taking superfluous precautions, of disturbing the mercantile and social condition of the country—and, on the other hand, what danger there may be in negligence, in the too sanguine expectation of abundance disappointed, and, following upon that negligence, not intentional, but apparent, in order to avoid an interference that may be prejudicial—I know how heavy is the censure that falls on the Government having to contend with famine and its fearful consequences; and, therefore, on account of the recent period at which the right hon. gentlemen have been called upon to administer public affairs, I am disposed to make every allowance for every error they may have committed. (Hear, hear.) We are now made wise by the event, and it may be easy for us now, seeing the extent of the evil that was impending and is now present, to adjust a better mode of combating those enormous difficulties than that they have resorted to. We may blame the Government for delay, but we ought to have placed ourselves in their position, and, in the midst of those contending difficulties, I doubt if any better course could have been taken. Sir, I do not blame the Government for not having taken earlier steps; I think none more effectual could have been taken, and I am convinced that nothing will be done without the active and unremitting co-operation of the landlords and landed proprietors of Ireland." (Great cheering.) Sir R. Peel promised his support to the Government in the measures alluded to in the Royal Speech. "The noble Lord proposes three measures—the suspension, for a time, of the existing duties on corn; the suspension of the Navigation Laws; and the permission to use molasses and sugar in breweries and distilleries. Now, Sir, it is my intention to give my cordial support to these measures. (Great cheering.) I do think that the advantages to be derived from those measures will be less great than had they been earlier adopted. I make great allowances, however, for the situation of the Government. The circumstances of the present time are different from what they were on the 1st of November, 1845."

LORD PALMERSTON replied to the argument of Mr. Disraeli, on the construction of the Treaties of Utrecht and Vienna. He argued that Mr. Disraeli was completely mistaken as to the bearing of the Treaty of Vienna on the free city of Cracow, and contended, at some length, that the renunciations required by the Treaty of Utrecht prevented the succession of any descendant of the Duke of Orleans to the throne of Spain.

The Address to her Majesty was then unanimously agreed to, and, at a quarter past one o'clock, the House adjourned till Wednesday.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**NEW WAIT FOR MIDDLESEX.**—A new writ was directed to be issued for the election of a Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, in the room of the Right Hon. C. Lyne, deceased.

**SUGAR FOR BREWING.**—The Hon. C. VILLIERS presented a petition, signed by all the leading merchants, brewers, and distillers in the City of London, calling the attention of the House to the great dearth of food in Great Britain and Ireland, and in other parts of Europe, and praying the House to rescind the penalties imposed on brewers using sugar and molasses.

**PRIVATE BILLS.**—Mr. EWART moved that committees on all private bills should consist of five members, neither personally nor indirectly interested in the question submitted to their consideration; which motion was lost on a division by a majority of 67.

## THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH.

The Report on the Address having been brought up by Mr. C. HOWARD, Mr. HUME commented strongly on the course pursued by Austria in crushing the independence of Cracow, which he viewed as extremely flagitious, and was ashamed that any hon. gentleman should have defended it in that House. He had intended on the previous evening to have moved an amendment strongly condemning that proceeding; but he confessed that the manly speech of Lord John Russell so unnerved him (loud laughter) that he was unable to persevere in his intention. (A laugh.) He was sorry that Mr. D'Israeli should have attempted to prove that this atrocious act was no violation of the treaty of Vienna. The hon. gentleman, to establish his point, had gone to Westphalia and to — in fact, he did not know where the devil he had not gone to (great laughter); but it was a manifest violation of that treaty, and it justified England in immediately refusing to pay any further instalment of the Russo-Dutch loan. This was a point to which he hoped the Government would address itself, for if treaties were to be thus violated with impunity it would be better at once to annul all our continental treaties, which were only observed by the other nations as long as it suited their own convenience.

A discussion ensued. In the course of it, Mr. PLUMTREE expressed a belief that we had offended God by certain acts which had of late years been put on the statute book, and suggested that the Government should appoint a day of humiliation for the whole kingdom.

After speeches from several other hon. Members, the report on the Address was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The House met to-day, but sat for a very short time. The Earl of FORSTER brought up her Majesty's answer to the Address, which was as follows:—"I thank you for your expressions of loyalty and attachment to my Crown and person, and you may rely with the most perfect confidence on my anxious desire to aid you in promoting at all times the prosperity and happiness of the people."

No business of importance was transacted.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**THE REFORM BILL.**—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that, on Thursday, Feb. 4, he would bring in a bill for the repeal of the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill.

## SUSPENSION OF THE CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House on the Corn Laws being read,

LORD JOHN RUSSELL rose and said, that he would give his reasons for proposing an alteration in the Corn and Navigation Laws. At the termination of the last session it was anticipated that the harvest would be somewhat under an average quantity; but the quality was highly spoken of. An entire failure of the potato crop had, however, occurred in Ireland, and also in parts of Scotland, and the prices of corn were, in consequence, materially affected; but, on the other hand, there was, in the course of last year, a very large importation of foreign and colonial corn, amounting to 4,800,000 qrs. It was in consequence of this importation that there was not for some time a great rise in prices. In October and in the course of November there was not a very serious augmentation of prices. But, from that time, there had been a very considerable rise in prices. In August the price of wheat was 49s. and it had risen from that time to the 16th of January, to 70s. 3d. The rise of price in wheat had caused considerable apprehension as to the sufficiency of the supply. The rise in the price of barley had been still more considerable. The prices have been in—

	In 1842.	29s. 7d.		In 1847.	
Jan. 1842	..	29s. 7d.	First week	..	44s. 3d.
Jan. 1843	..	26s. 5d.	Second week	..	46s. 5d.
Jan. 1844	..	32s. 7d.	Third week	..	50s. 0d.
Jan. 1845	..	34s. 2d.			
Jan. 1846	..	31s. 11d.			

That rise in price was very remarkable. That rise in the price, however, was very unexpected, with respect to those engaged in trade. The deficiency which prevailed in France did not, in November last, manifest itself; so that, until a recent period, that deficiency did not materially affect the market. It appeared from documents before him that, although in November last the harvest was considered deficient, the deficiency was not thought to be so serious as it had since turned out to be. The failure in the potato crop in Ireland and Scotland had produced most material and important results. The loss so sustained was estimated in money as equal to £12,000,000 sterling, and which, notwithstanding the supply of 4,800,000 quarters of foreign corn imported, most seriously affected the corn markets generally. The deficiency of the harvest in Western Europe had induced the Governments of several foreign States to alter the laws regulating the importation and exportation of foreign grain. From the north of Europe the last information he had received held out no hope that supplies could be obtained, at least for a time, from that part of Europe, except at very high prices, although there did not appear to be any dearth of corn in that country. In America the harvest had been most abundant, especially in corn; but hitherto they had not had a great supply from that country, but they hoped soon to have large importations from thence. Now it appeared to them that it was their duty to remove every impediment in the way of the importation of foreign corn. The duty, it was true, was reduced to 4s., but small as that duty might appear, it operated in conjunction with other obstructions most materially to prevent importation from foreign countries. At one time during last year, the prices of corn in that country and France were very nearly equal, and the addition of the 4s. duty, with other obstructions, tended almost to keep foreign corn from England altogether. It was hardly in the power of the Government to speculate what quantity of foreign corn might be introduced if the import duty were removed; but, in the circumstances of the country, and considering that it was their bounden duty to remove all obstruction, he proposed that until the first of September in the present year all duties on the introduction of foreign corn should cease to be imposed. The laws regulating the importation of foreign corn had been suspended at various times, and he hoped that the advocates of Protection would, under the present circumstances of the country, agree to the proposition he ventured to submit to the House, and he also hoped that the advocates of Free Trade would consider the proposition a reasonable and proper one. The noble Lord then passed from the consideration of the Corn Laws to that of the Navigation Laws, and pointed out by various statistical details the restrictive and injurious effects of these laws, and he therefore proposed the suspension of the Navigation Laws, with respect to the importation of foreign corn, to the same period, viz.—the 1st September in the present year. He then moved that the Speaker leave the chair, for the purpose of the House going into a Committee of the whole House on the Corn and Navigation Laws. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. BANKES seconded the motion. Those who acted with him, and thought that protection to native industry should be maintained, were now ready, as they had been last year, to open the ports for the purpose of removing or alleviating the distresses of the country. It had been the general opinion that the price of grain would rise; but, to the credit of the farmers, they did not, in the expectation of such high prices, keep back their corn, but had humanely sent their corn to market. (Great laughter, which continued for some minutes.) He had a full and entire satisfaction in being able to concur with the noble Lord; and, although he did not anticipate much benefit from the suspension, yet, if any benefit could accrue, they ought to make the trial.

Sir W. BARROW, after describing the extreme distress which prevailed in Ireland, defended the conduct of the Irish landlords from the imputations which had been cast upon them.

Mr. GOULBURN, although perfectly sensible of the distress which prevailed in Ireland, and although perfectly sympathizing with the unfortunate people of that country, yet he thought that that was not a time to enter into a discussion of it. He cordially supported the proposition of the noble Lord; and, although he was firmly convinced that if it had been proposed at an earlier period, greater good would have resulted from it, still he was most anxious to avail himself of any opportunity to relieve the distresses of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into a statement of the measures that had been taken in the distressed districts of Ireland, to alleviate the extreme suffering, particularly at Skibbereen and the south of Ireland.

Mr. HUME and Mr. GRATTAN censured the Government for not having laid this information before the House at once, as it would have prevented much of the blame that had been cast on them, on the first night of the session.

A discussion arose upon a question put by Mr. BAIGER, as to whether foreign ships, only partly loaded with grain, and carrying other produce, would be entitled to the exemption from the Navigation Laws.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said all corn, under any circumstances, would be admitted free, but no other produce.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. ROEBUCK thought the relaxation would not be extensive or complete enough to ensure success.

Mr. T. BARING would not oppose the suspension, but thought it would be of little use, except so far as it would show a sympathy with the national distress. If it was intended to lead to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the Government must expect strong opposition from the shipping interest.

LORD G. BENTINCK supported the proposition, but would resist any attempt to abolish the present system. He hoped it was not the "small end of the wedge." He censured the Government for not having prevented the large export of provisions from Ireland; insisted that the remission of the remaining duty on corn would do no good, as it would only go as so much profit into the pockets of the corn dealers, against whom he spoke with great bitterness, advising Lord John Russell to deal with those who fattened on the gains of famine, amid the distress of the people, in the Persian mode, and hang them; he quoted a passage from the history of Nadir Shah, in support of his opinion.

He was followed by Sir C. Napier, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Disraeli, and others, who joined in a desultory debate. The tone of the whole discussion was decidedly in favour of the Government proposition.

The several resolutions on which the bill will be founded were then agreed to, and the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

**WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.**—Lord Morpeth has announced to a deputation from the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, that the bill for which notices had been given, for "the removal of Westminster-bridge and the erection of another bridge in lieu thereof at Charing-cross," will not be proceeded with.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THOUGH darkly Winter frowns upon the scene—  
Though Want and Woe fling forth their shadows drear,  
Right blithely rush the crowds to hail their Queen,  
Dear to their hearts—to Europe's freedom dear.  
'Tis not the corset of the cuirassier—  
'Tis not the pomp and pride, and glittering sheen;  
'Tis the pure spirit—merciful, serene,  
We hail and hallow in the heartfelt cheer,  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! The World's Metropolis  
May bless the sceptre which for good is sway'd;  
Our Island still is Freedom's Salamis,  
Whose wooden walls shall scarcely be dismay'd.  
Let others land base Perjury. We own  
No such supporter to the British Throne.

Lady! most glorious is thy fate's award.  
Una of loyalty! few hearts so dead  
But hail thy name when orisons are said;  
E'en from the shores of Ganges, to the sword  
Of the swart savage, offering to his Lord  
Prayer, by the wild Ontario: From the shed  
Of the Esquimaux, from Australasian soil,  
The universal prayer ascends to heaven,  
The universal benison is given  
For thee, fair Sovereign of the free and bold—  
The Queen of England; on whose flag the sun  
Sets not; the ruler of a thousand seas,  
Wherever barque hath dared, or swept the breeze,  
Where Anson sailed, or Nelson fought and won.

Lady! the sceptre which thy grandeur wielded  
For half a century of ruthless war,  
When rose, and glared, and sank, the blood-red star  
Of Gallia's demi-god: when Europe yielded  
To Britain's counsels, and her buckler shielded  
A wounded world, that sceptre without scar  
Or stigma of dishonour to thy care,  
Great Queen, is trusted, freely to evoke,  
Like patriarch's wand, life's waters from the rock,  
Where proudly sits our noble nation fair,  
And calmly smiles at Europe's despot yoke.  
Never that yoke, imposed by force and guile,  
Shall flit from her propriety our Isle—  
Each link shall melt at Freedom's lightning stroke.

Yet, glance we at our home. The hideous view  
Of "England's right arm," wither'd, paralysed—  
The root by millions so dearly prized,  
Blighted and gone: while Famine's frightful crew,  
Marshall'd by Pestilence, shriek Death's halloo,  
Wild o'er the shuddering land. Too much despised,  
The humble labourer dies without a shroud;  
His children follow with stark Hunger's hue,  
In frantic grief the poor wife wails aloud;  
While days succeeding, darker scenes renew.  
Oh! "Mercy! brightest jewel in the crown,"  
Most brightly hast thou shone in this sad time;  
Worthy to bring th' Eternal's blessing down,  
On heads that feel his attributes sublime.

Hence, every day, depart, with plenty freighted,  
The barques, whose sails are bless'd by Christian love  
Whose keels are 'neath the blessing from above,  
To 'snare the ruin famine has created.  
His direful greed shall speedily beated.  
This noble land, which often bravely strove  
'Gainst ill the balefullest and Heaven-hated,  
Bears in her breast the eagle with the dove—  
The gauntlet cover'd by a silken glove—  
The olden spirit never yet abated—  
Mighty and merciful. And hence comes Hope,  
With manly Fortitude and Counsel sage,  
Bidding our Isle courageously to cope  
With ill the darkest on Time's darkest page.—L.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE COURTS OF ALDERMEN AND COMMON COUNCIL.**—About 120 members of the Common Council assembled in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving the suggestions of the sub-committee appointed by them to consider the most advisable mode of proceeding on the next Common Council day, with respect to the bill, the third reading of which at the last court, the Lord Mayor refused to put. It appeared, Mr. Ashurst said, desirable to the sub-committee, and they recommended, accordingly, that at the next court, a Committee of Privileges should be moved for before they proceeded to call upon the Lord Mayor to put the question of the third reading of the Common Council Qualification Bill, in order that the objection that they were not a legally constituted body might not be stated against them. It also appeared to them to be advisable to assert their right to have the question put the moment after the committees were appointed.—Mr. Harrison said he thought it necessary to state that it was his intention to move upon a subject on which he believed he had the sympathy of all the members, before the question of the third reading of the Qualification Bill should be put. He meant the distressed condition of the Irish; to contribute to the relief of which as soon as possible he should move that the sum of £2000 be voted. He intimated so much to the members, in order that it might not be supposed that he meant to throw any difficulty in the way of the qualification question.—The Chairman said that he had been merely instructed to state the recommendations of the sub-committee; and, having fulfilled his instructions, and advised that the meeting should make no resolutions, but proceed with unanimity to the attainment of their object, he considered the business of the committee at an end.—Mr. Ashurst then vacated the chair.

**FURTHER ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.**—The bakers of the metropolis have raised the price of the quarter loaf, best quality, to 11d., and the second quality bread will be 10d. in a few days. A general meeting of bakers is spoken of for the purpose of establishing throughout the metropolis a uniformity of price, at which meeting it is intended to call upon factors and millers not to sell to any bakers who deviate from the regulated price.

**GUYS FAWKES AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—On Tuesday morning, Sir Augustus Clifford, Mr. Pulman, and Capt. Kincaid, with a party of Yeomen of her Majesty's Body Guard, made the usual search in the vaults beneath the House of Lords, preparatory to the opening of Parliament.

**MORTALITY OF LONDON.**—The return of the number of deaths in the Metropolis, during the past week, shows a considerable decrease in the amount of mortality as compared with the numbers of the two previous weeks. The total number was 1291; the average for the last week five winters, 1068. The number of births in the past was 1457; males 743, females 714.

**THE WEATHER IN THE METROPOLIS.**—A thick fog prevailed over the metropolis during the whole of Wednesday morning, which rendered the streets exceedingly gloomy and cheerless, and comparatively deserted. All business was transacted by gas, oil, or candle. In the evening, the wind changed to the south, and the frost, which has been severe since Sunday, began to give way. About seven o'clock a fall of small snow commenced, and continued at intervals some hours, but the quantity altogether was not such as to cause any material impediment in travelling. On Thursday there was a good deal of snow.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## LORD KINGSALE.

**JOHN STAPLETON DE COURCY, Lord Kin sale,** premier Baron in the Peerage of Ireland, died a few days since. His Lordship was son of the late Hon. Captain Michael de Courcy, R.N., and succeeded to the family honours 25th Jan., 1832, at the decease of his uncle. He was born 17th September, 1805, and married, 2nd October, 1825, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Chadder, Esq., by whom he leaves issue, two sons and two daughters, the elder of the former, John Constantine, being now Lord Kingsale.

A singular privilege—that of wearing the hat in the Royal presence—has been hereditary in the family of De Courcy since the time of King John. That Monarch, in requital of the gallant bearing of the famous Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, in accepting the challenge of the champion of the French King, Philip Augustus, desired the Earl to ask anything within his gift, and it should be granted. To which Ulster replied that, having estates and honours enough, he prayed that his successors might have the privilege (their first obeisance being paid) to remain covered in the presence of his Highness, and all future Kings of England. The request was readily conceded, and thenceforward each successive Lord Kingsale enjoyed this peculiar immunity. On the accession of William the Third, Americans, twenty-third Lord, appearing covered at Court, and his Majesty expressing his surprise at the circumstance, Kingsale thus explained the reason:—"Sire, my name is De Courcy. I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the cause of my appearing covered in your Majesty's presence, is to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John De Courcy, Earl of

Ulster, and his heirs, by John, King of England." The King acknowledged the hereditary right, and gave his hand to the Baron to kiss, whereupon his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued with his hat on.

## GEN. SIR WILLIAM ANSON, BART., K.C.B.

This gallant officer, one of the oldest Generals in the army, died at Brockhall, near Weedon, the seat of T. R. Thornton, Esq., on the 13th inst. His military career extended over a lengthened period, his first commission, that of Ensign, in the 1st Foot Guards, bearing date in June, 1789. From 1806 to 1808, he served in Sicily, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in the latter year, embarking for Spain, participated in Sir John Moore's campaign, and fought gallantly at Corunna. In 1809, he joined the expedition to Zealand; and in 1811, having received the brevet of Major-General, was attached to Kemmis's Brigade in the Peninsula. Here he gained high distinction, particularly at Salamanca, the Pyrenees, Orthes, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Toulouse, and received the thanks of Parliament.

He was one of the Board of General Officers, a Knight Commander of the Bath, and Colonel of the 47th Foot. In 1831, he obtained a patent of Baronetcy.

Sir William was the fourth son of George Adams Anson, Esq., of Shugborough, by Mary his wife, daughter of the first Lord Vernon; younger brother of Thomas, Viscount Anson, and uncle to the present Earl of Lichfield. Of George Anson, the celebrated circumnavigator the deceased Baronet was grand-nephew.

At the period of his decease, Sir William had completed his 74th year; he married, 26th Jan., 1815, Louisa Frances Mary, only child and heiress of John Dickinson, Esq., of Birch Hall, Lancashire, descended maternally from the ducal House of Hamilton; and has left, besides the present Baronet (Sir John William Hamilton Anson), two younger sons, and three daughters.

## THE RIGHT HON. LADY MARY SHEPHERD.

This accomplished lady, distinguished for her philosophic views and learned literary attainments, died in Hyde Park-terrace, recently. She was second daughter of Neil, third Earl of Rosebery, by Mary, his second Countess, only daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart., and married, 11th April, 1808, Henry John Shepherd, Esq. At the time of her death, her Ladyship had just entered on her seventieth year.

## SIR THOMAS CRAWLEY BOEVEY, BART.

This venerable Baronet died at Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire, on the 10th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Savage; and represented two ancient families, the Crawleys and Boeveys. The latter surname was assumed by Thomas Crawley, Esq., upon inheriting the estate of Flaxley Abbey, bequeathed to him by William Boevey, Esq., whose relict, Catherine, daughter of John Riches, Esq., of London, is supposed to be the Widow in "The Spectator," so inexorable to the addresses of Sir Roger de Coverley; and she is further described in Steel's Epistolary Correspondence.

Sir Thomas, the respected gentleman whose death we record, married 28th October, 1807, Mary Albina, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hyde Page, and has left three daughters and one son, the present Sir Martin Hyde Crawley Boevey, Bart.

## FINE ARTS.

**LANDSEER'S DEER-STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS.** Engraved by T. LANDSEER and J. H. ROBINSON. Moon.

"The most manly and exciting of all our national sports"—Deer-stalking—has, of late years, been so eloquently chronicled and illustrated by Mr. Scope, that its practice has been considerably revived in Scotland. At all events, this gentleman's stirring and life-like volume on the noble sport has, doubtless, induced thousands to its practical enjoyment; and the subject becoming otherwise popular, has been illustrated by the first animal painter of the day, with a success seldom, if ever, equalled in this branch of the British school. To this fact, the walls of the exhibition-rooms of the Royal Academy have borne vivid testimony, for some seasons past, in a series of pictures achieved by the genius of EDWIN LANDSEER; and which, in the words of the work before us, "exhibit the leading characteristics of the Scottish Highlands, the noble race of animals peculiar to the country, and the sportsmen in moments of intense anxiety, high excitement, and eager pursuit, or exceeding triumph."

This magnificent work, then, comprises six splendid engravings, most of them executed by the painter's brother, Mr. T. Landseer.

First, is "The Combat," a scene of mortal strife between two deer; their antlers interlaced, and their coats bristling in the furor of the fight, as

When two stags for their fair female fight,  
In Athol's glens, or on Ben Aulair's height;  
With horns ad verse they meet;

And push for push, and wound for wound, return.

The next, "Waiting for the Deer to Rise," is, indeed, a masterly group, the action of which may be shadowed forth in the accompanying passage:—"Bid him keep weel back wi' the dows, er' I haud up this buss o' heather, an' tak' a leuk ahint it whatna like beast he is. But be sure ye dinna mak' any steer, he's terrible near! but I was na' seeing the top o' his horns." And, how this injunction is obeyed! The stalker, with his rifle and his "buss o' heather," by his intense watching, bespeaks the animal to be "terrible near;" all admirably seconded by the dog-boy keeping Braun down, and not letting him whinge, as he is counselled to do by a Highlander, in shadow; and Braun, the dog, too, what a fine portrait of intensity. The entire picture is a glorious composition, exquisitely engraved by J. H. Robinson: its size is 20 by 15 inches.

"Watching the Body" is the third scene; and this, by permission of the publisher, we have engraved. We quote the epigraph from "the Recollections of a Poacher":—

"Many a lonsom sentry has I kept ower the body o' a gude beast, after I had wrocht sair to get him—Sae long as ony daylight was to be seen, I wadna beitt to get him muir, for I wadna wealling to tak' chance o' the foresters gettin' a gliff o' me, and sae I wad jest be to dr' it int' the shelter o' some bealach, or in below a big ston', and syne wear awa' the time wi' the pipe. Eh! man! the pipe's a grand freend to puir folk! I'd far shunner be wanting the whiskey nor the tobacow—'deed, tho' I'm no teetot'ler, I'm no that sair on the whiskey, for a drink o' mulk'll mak' a man wholsomer nor ony speerits—but I couldna carry on without the pipe!—she'll put by the wont o' anything to eat, when it's maybe ill to get—or when a man'll hae but as piece cake arween himsel an' the dows; aweel than, he'll jest sit an' smok', an' tak' theocht o' the days that he's passed in travellin' after the deers."

The repose of this group is in effective contrast with the fierceness of "The Combat," and the intensity of "The Waiting," and the quiet enjoyment of the "lonsom sentry," and the almost dignified ease of the "dows," characteristic of having really been an important agent in the struggle, are both admirably set off by the noble antlers, serving as a kind of natural framework for the portraits. "How to get the Deer home" is equally indicative of the painter's skill.

"If there be any gentleman of the south country, who, led by the love of 'vert and venison,' has wandered to the far north, and not being privileged to ask for the large hospitality there so freely given, has occasionally strayed unbidden upon the glorious domains devoted to the Deer, he will know that the unlicensed joys of the forest are not without alloy, and that it is possible to be at times involved in predicaments not wholly pleasing."

Well, he has had a fine day's sport; not a luckless mouse, or mountain hare, ominous of ill! has crossed his path; and the first happy sweep of his glass has shown him a fair Hart, such as he would be proud to kill; the line of stalk, too, may have been favourable; and though he has had to crawl over pointed stones, "under the fair yet treacherous bed of lichenous mosses," and at length he may have hit the Deer in the right place, and he may be lying before him—yet a painful question will arise—"How am I to get him home?—the remaining hours of daylight are but few, and the nearest bothy five miles off." Then, the foresters may already have suspicions—may have





DEER-STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS.—WATCHING THE BODY.—PAINTED BY E. LANDSEER, R.A.

watched and witnessed all that has been done! "How is the Deer to be got home?" The picture is a dark one, though it be relieved by the head of the Deer; the watching Poacher and dog, are here, and the atmospheric effect of the coming day is cleverly given.

"The Last Scene" is next; for, as has been said of a nobler existence, "last of all comes death," here depicted by the slain Deer, touchingly illustrating the epigraph:—

"Alas! poor Deer! and is it thus he lies?  
Those limbs, which yester e'en with springy tread  
Traversed the rugged sides of steep Ben More,  
Lifeless and still. The glories of his brow,  
Which erst with matchless dignity he bore,  
Relieved against the cloudless azure of the sky,  
As o'er the mountain ridge he proudly passed,  
Now droop and trail upon ignoble ground—  
The ear, of surest and acutest sense,  
Which noted e'en the slightest breath of sound,  
Is motionless and dull.  
The full and piercing orb of that clear eye,  
Which laughed the dimness of the mist to scorn,  
In darkness sleeps; and his fine form  
O'er some mean bench in rude neglect is thrown."

*The Hunter's Lament, from the Gaelic.*

"The Poacher's Bothy" is a fine composition; the dawn breaking, and pouring in at the rude window a rich light over the savage scene within, is in truly artistic spirit. And here lies the dead Hart, for better concealment in the box-bed, the Poacher's own rough couch; Laddie acts as sentinel; and here again is the eager vigilance of the "dowg," restrained by the vigorous grasp of his master's leg; and

there is the bottle of "the right stuff, the real mountain dew," ignorant of excise; and, over all, the morning light, bronzing in its course the old horse-shoe, for years nailed to the shutter, and believed, by Kenneth, to have brought luck to him and his undertakings: all this is a true picture of lawless Highland life.

The title-page to this noble series is the head of a deer, drawn in masterly style.

Throughout the set of prints, the great Painter has been admirably seconded by the Engraver, Mr. Thomas Landseer. In short, we have rarely seen a work in subject and treatment more befitting the "ancestral home," as presenting true pictures of a noble national sport, in a style highly honourable to national art.

#### DESTRUCTION OF SKIRBECK RECTORY, BY FIRE.

ON Sunday evening, the parish of Skirbeck, a short distance from Boston, in Lincolnshire, was the scene of a calamity which excited great sympathy in the locality—the destruction by fire of the Rectory House, the handsome residence of the Rev. W. Roy, D.D. The house was of considerable extent, and, within the last few years, had been much enlarged; and this circumstance, with the destruction of much valuable property, and the high respect in which Dr. Roy is held, caused an universal expression of regret throughout the neighbourhood.

The fire was discovered at about half-past six o'clock, by a young lady perceiving flames issuing from the wall of one of the bed-chambers, and evidently originated from a chimney between the old and new portions of the Rectory House. An alarm was given immediately, and a messenger was despatched to announce the same to Dr. Roy, who was performing divine service at the chapel on the Spilsby-road. The Rev. Gentleman briefly stated the event to his congregation, and dismissed them; and every one immediately quitted the chapel to render assistance.

In the meantime, the flames had spread with destructive rapidity to the old and new buildings, so that the fire raged on both sides of the party-wall. The engines arrived speedily from Boston, but the supply of water was very short; by eight o'clock, all hope of saving the building was given up; but the flames were cut off from communication with the cellars. Fortunately, there was no wind, or the stables, the adjoining premises, and even the old church, would have been in peril. By ten o'clock, the roofs of the mansion had fallen in; but, for hours after, the large timbers burnt with unquenched vigour.

It is estimated that not fewer than 10,000 persons had collected from Boston and the neighbourhood, and their exertions in saving property were successful. A large quantity of costly furniture and valuable books were rescued from the flames, and removed to the lawn; and, to the credit of the more humble classes of the spectators, notwithstanding temptation and opportunity, there was no instance of that heartless pilfering of property which too often occurs upon such occasions. The damage is great: the house and premises, valued at from £3000 to £4000, were only insured to the amount of £1000; the furniture, wine, plate, &c., were partially insured; the wine is preserved, and the greater part of the books and plate. We are happy to add that no lives were lost. So extensive and destructive a fire has not occurred in the neighbourhood for many years. It has naturally directed public attention to the necessity of obtaining more efficient engines, and a better supply of water than hitherto; and, now that the alarm is rife, we trust that proper measures will be taken for the security of property.

#### YORK HOUSE.

A FEW weeks since, the grey-fronted, antiquated-looking building, represented above, attracted the attention of all who passed near the Treasury Offices at



REMAINS OF YORK HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

Whitehall, by the complete dissimilarity of its architecture with that of the surrounding buildings. Yet few of those who gazed listlessly at its buttresses, and Gothic doorway, enriched with battlements and carving, would have imagined that they were gazing on the last relic of the princely house called York Palace, built by the great Cardinal Wolsey!

This relic of the old glories of Westminster has just been pulled down to make way for the continuation of the front of the Treasury; and, though we confess that Mr. Barry's design will be greatly enhanced by the portion which is to be built on the site of York House, still the walls and buttresses, and doorway of the old work seemed always as mementos of times by-gone, and, therefore, worthy of preservation. Not that there was anything very beautiful about the prim-looking old house, as it had been sadly mutilated and defaced; but still there were old associations connected with it; and, amongst others, not the least curious that it was the spot, where, in days of yore, was the Cockpit constructed by King Henry VIII., together with a bowling-green and tennis court, for his delectation, after he had stripped Wolsey of this, his magnificent abode.

A few yards from this building stood the celebrated Gate of Whitehall, said to have been built from designs by Hans Holbein, for Henry VIII.



DESTRUCTION OF THE RECTORY-HOUSE, SKIRBECK, BY FIRE.



THE WEATHER.

The past week has been principally frosty, and very dull, the sky having been generally covered by cloud. Thursday, Jan. 14th, was a very fine bright day; the reading of the thermometer in the morning was as low as 24½ deg.; by one o'clock, P.M., it had risen to 41 deg., which was the highest point it has reached during the week; it sank to 26 deg. before midnight, and to 21½ deg. by seven, A.M., on Friday, and this was the lowest reading during the week. Friday was a fine day, and since then to the present time each day has been cloudy and dull. It is remarkable that between Friday afternoon, January 15, to the present time, Thursday, January 21, the reading of the thermometer has only varied 9½ deg., the extreme readings between these times having been 24½ deg. and 34 deg. The average temperature of Thursday, the 14th, was 32½ deg.; of Friday, was 32½; of Saturday, was 30½; of Sunday, was 28½; of Monday, was 29½; of Tuesday, was 31½; and of Wednesday, was 30 deg. The average temperature of the week was less than 31 deg. Some snow fell during the evening of Wednesday.

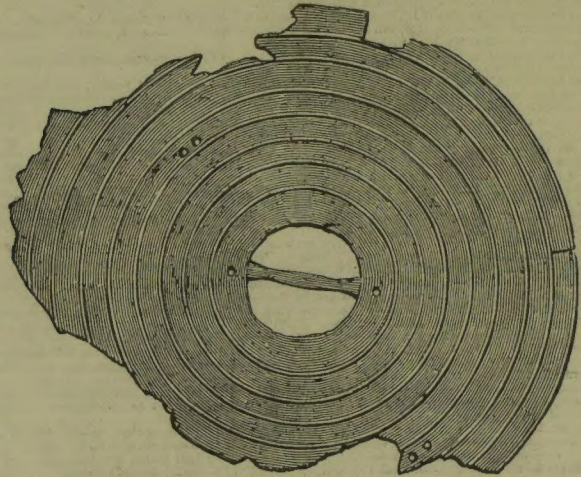
The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:—

Thursday, Jan. 14, the highest reading was 41 deg. the lowest was 24½ deg.		
Friday, Jan. 15	39	21½
Saturday, Jan. 16	34	24½
Sunday, Jan. 17	30	27
Monday, Jan. 18	32	27
Tuesday, Jan. 19	33½	30
Wednesday, Jan. 20	32	27½
Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1847.		

J. G.

ANCIENT BRITISH SHIELDS.

ABOUT a month since, a labourer employed in claying land in the parish of Coveney, in Cambridgeshire, turned up two British Shields in good preservation: they were found lying beneath the clay, under the fen soil.



ANCIENT BRITISH SHIELD.

These Shields are circular in form; and each measures about 22 inches in diameter. One is ornamented with concentric circles, stamped, in the metal; and the other with intertwining serpents. The handles of both are perfect; and there are remains of bronze holes for straps rivetted on the inside. They have been purchased for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, by the Rev. S. Banks, of Haddenham; to whose courtesy we are indebted for the accompanying sketches.

It is conjectured that these Shields may have been lost by the upsetting of a canoe; as canoes have been found imbedded in the fen soil of the locality.

There are, in the Meyrick Collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, several specimens of these early British Shields. They are ornamented with concentric circles, between which are as many little knobs as the space will admit. Each is rather more than two feet in diameter, with a hollow boss in the centre to admit the hand, as it was held at arm's length in action. "On comparing it with the Highland target," Sir Samuel Meyrick remarks, "we shall find that, although the Roman mode of putting it on the arm has been adopted by these mountaineers,



ANCIENT BRITISH SHIELD.

the boss, rendered useless, is still retained, and the little knobs imitated with brass nails."—(*Archæologia*, vol. xxiii., p. 95.)

SEVERE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT.—Letters from Brussels state that, on the 15th, at six o'clock in the morning, the centigrade thermometer was 7° below zero, at noon at 5°, and four o'clock at 4° below zero. The continuation of this intense cold, and the want of employment, have greatly increased the hardships among the labouring poor in the neighbourhood of Brussels, and especially in the country. At Antwerp, on the 17th, at about eight o'clock, the cold was 9° below zero; the frost each day increases in intensity. So great is the destitution at Pesth, that the poor are compelled to grind the bark of trees for their subsistence. On a glance at the Continental papers we see with regret that want and misery are prevalent in many parts abroad.

THE LATE MR. BEVAN, THE BANKER.—Mr. David Bevan, banker, of Lombard-street, and of Belmont, East Barnet, at which place he died on the 24th of December, has left funded and personal property to the amount of £250,000. He has bequeathed to his son, Richard Lee Bevan, £40,000; to his son, the Rev. David Barclay Bevan, M.A., Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, the sum of £50,000, but from which is to be deducted the purchase money of livings, farms, &c., amounting to upwards of £16,000; to his daughters, Mrs. Mortimer, wife of the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, B.D., Minister of Gray's-inn-lane Chapel; Mrs. Morier, wife of Captain W. Morier, R.N.; and to Mrs. Stephenson, £20,000 each, and to Mrs. Bosanquet £1000, in addition to her fortune. The bequests to be for their separate use and to their children, but no grandson is to appropriate his expectancy in the purchase of a commission or his promotion in the army. The residue of his personality, as well as all freehold, copyhold, and customary estates, he leaves to his son, Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, whom he appointed his sole executor.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.—The remains of the late venerable George Byng, Esq., M.P., were interred on Monday in the family mausoleum, at Potter's Bar, near Wrotham. General Lord Strafford, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng, M.P., Secretary to the Board of Control; Mr. Tufnell, M.P., and other relatives, attended the interment. Mrs. Byng will occupy the family mansion in St. James's-square.

PROVISIONS FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty's Ministers have set apart a number of vessels, for the purpose of conveying provisions to the distressed districts in Ireland and Scotland.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.—IMPROVEMENT OF LONDON.

"I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you, for improving the Health of Towns, an object the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate."—*Her Majesty's Speech to Parliament, on Tuesday last.*

THIS important recommendation from the Throne assures us that the sanitary measures for the "Health of Towns," will henceforth receive that attention from our Legislature, which their importance entitles them to; and that the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes will form a



FIELD-LANE.

prominent topic of the present Session of Parliament. It may, therefore, be as well to glance at what progress has already been made in this measure of wise economy; satisfied, as we are, that the result will prove encouragement to those who, in advocating the cause, are performing a great duty. We take, for this purpose, a pair of pictures of metropolitan life—the Evil and the Remedy. For the first, we select a locality, whereon the hand of improvement has been some time busy—viz., the notorious Field-lane, a specimen of the wretched house-accommodation for the working classes, and of the frightful moral results to which this foul neglect unquestionably conduces. Of the vile old places which formerly occupied the site cleared in our Illustration, we gave two effective views in a former No. of our Journal. The narrow avenue, known as Field-lane, with its tempting premiums for thievery, the pocket-handkerchief display, still exists: but will, we hope, shortly be cleared away by force of the wholesome doctrine, which enjoins cleanliness as next to godliness. Every reader of Mr. Dickens's novel of excellent purpose, "Oliver Twist," will remember how vividly he has sketched this locality; but the picture is so good a lesson of morality that we shall quote it:—

"Near to the spot on which Snow-hill and Holborn-hill meet, there opens upon the right hand as you come out of the City, a narrow and dismal alley leading to Saffron-hill. In its filthy shops are exposed for sale huge bunches of second-hand silk handkerchiefs of all sizes and patterns—for here reside the traders who purchase them from pickpockets. Hundreds of these handkerchiefs hang dangling from pegs outside the windows, or flaunting from the door-posts; and the shelves within are piled with them. Confined as the limits of Field-lane are, it has its barber, its coffee-shop, its beer-shop, and its fried-fish warehouse. It is a commercial colony of itself, the emporium of petty larceny, visited at early morning and setting-in of dusk by silent merchants, who traffic in dark back-parlours, and go as strangely as they come. Here the clothesman, the shoe-vamper, and the rag-merchant display their goods as sign-boards to the petty thief; and stores of old iron and bones, and heaps of mildewy fragments of woollen-stuff and linen, rust and rot in the grimy cellars."

We now pass to the Remedy.

A MODEL LODGING-HOUSE IN ST. GILES'S.

The Model Lodging-House now building in George-street, St. Giles's, is the second effort for the improvement of dwellings, made by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes; and we rejoice to find that they are thus encouraged to proceed in so laudable an object, by the complete success which has attended their first attempt, the erection of the Model Buildings, near

Bagnigge Wells, of which we gave an engraving in No. 206 of our Journal. These Buildings, arranged for the separate occupation of twenty-three families, with one house for thirty widows, or females of advanced age, have been, from the time of their completion, in constant occupation, at rents remunerative to the Society, yet lower than is ordinarily paid by the labouring classes for much less comfortable and healthy apartments.

The Society, in building a Model Lodging-House for Single Men, has been influenced by a consideration of the awful disclosures made in the Report of the Health of Towns Commission, and in other well-known publications; disclosures painfully confirmed by members of the Society, who have inspected the condition of the existing Lodging-Houses in the metropolis. In many of these dwellings, numbers of the labouring classes are crowded together, without regard to sex, in the same low, dark, and noisome room, without provision for ventilation or drainage, nor any supply of water for the common purposes of cleanliness. Whilst some of these houses are frequented by the depraved and dissolute, the majority of the lodgers are hard-working people, who are doing their utmost to support themselves by the exercise of lawful occupations.

It is on behalf of this much neglected and deserving class, and with a view of showing how they may be rescued from the discomfort and contamination to which they are at present (through no fault of their own) so injuriously subjected, that the Committee decided on purchasing from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests a piece of freehold ground, in George-street, St. Giles's, a street chiefly occupied by lodging-houses, and situated between High Holborn and the new street, forming the continuation of Oxford-street.

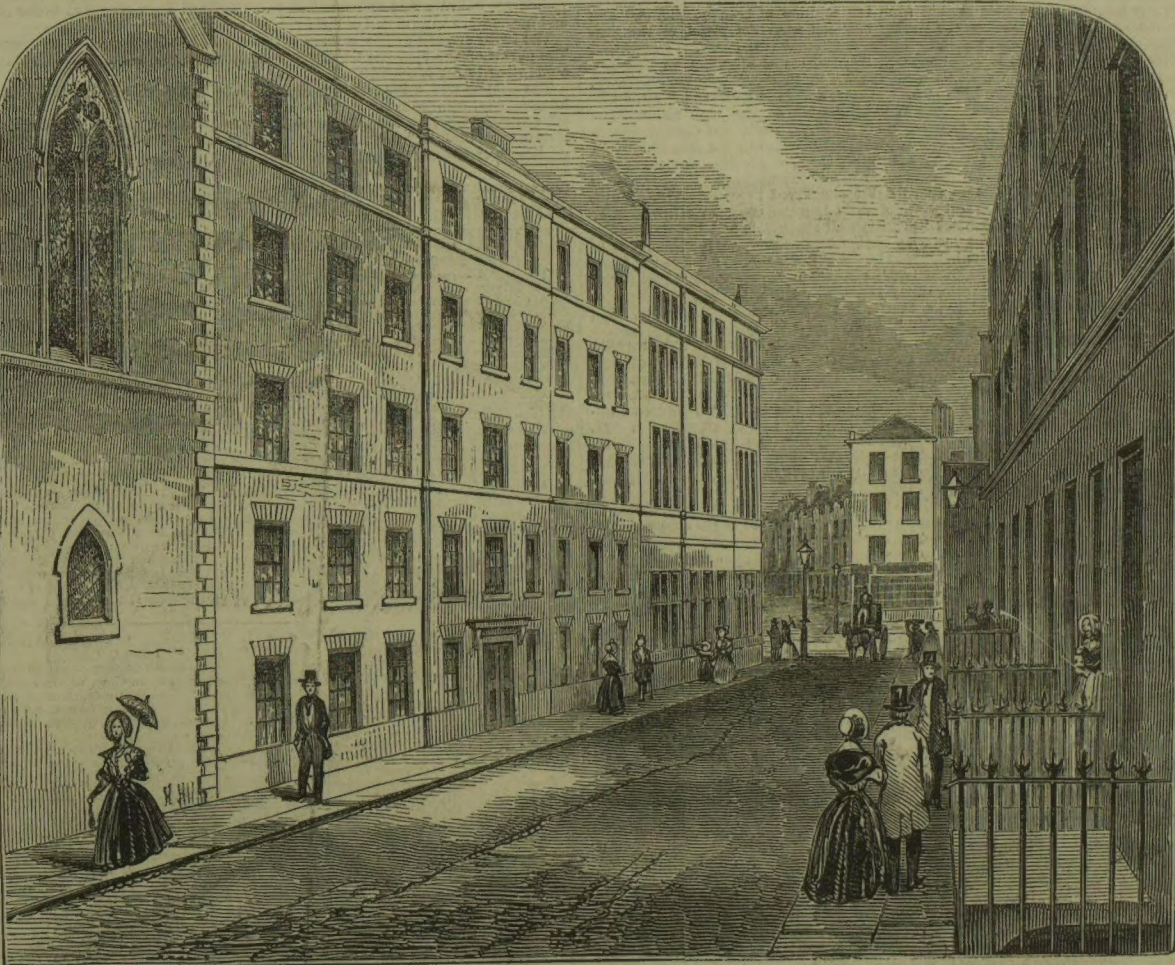
The present Building, which is 80 feet in length, comprises six stories; the basement being devoted to a kitchen, wash-house, bath, stove, and store-rooms. On the ground floor, is provided a common living-room, 33 feet by 23 feet, and 10ft. 9in. in height, with an office and apartments for the Superintendent. The four upper floors are each divided into two dormitories, having a stone staircase between them, with washing and water-closets on each floor. The dormitories, eight in number, each ten feet high, will lodge 104 inmates; they are partitioned to the height of six feet nine inches, so as to place each bed in a separate compartment; whilst due regard is paid to the ventilation of the whole building, and especially of the dormitories.

The arrangement and design of the building are by the hon. architect to the Society, Henry Roberts, Esq., F.S.A.

The site of this House cost £1270, and the building itself will cost £3930, besides which a considerable sum will be needful for furniture, &c. &c.

The subscriptions received up to this time amount to no more than £3030 15s. There is, therefore, a deficiency of about £2000, towards which the assistance of the public is entreated.

It is our hope and belief that the House, when once open for the reception of lodgers, will become a self-supporting institution; and that, as such, it will prove a model for imitation in many of the large towns and densely peopled localities of the kingdom.



MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, ST. GILES'S.







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 hours, besides serving as an excellent night lamp; it is entirely free from smoke or smoke,  
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 E. MOSES and SON, for a very long time,  
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 For "figures" in poetry ought to appear.  
 And with this they solicit the notice of each,  
 To their "very low figures," (not figures of speech).  
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 Eight and sixpence—surely not.  
 Yes, you have the price exact;  
 Try, and then you'll prove the fact.  
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 Such as meet with great applause,  
 For the sum of one pound five;  
 'Tis a fact, as you're alive.  
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 A Winter Wrapper for a lad.  
 At four and sixpence you will find  
 Tweed Trousers firmly made and lined.  
 Ten and sixpence will procure  
 Doekin Trousers to be sure.  
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 May here be purchased for a pound.  
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 Messrs. MOSES undertake  
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 A Coat of waterproof, whose style  
 Well merits an approving smile.  
 At MOSES's dress-maker you will find  
 Coats of mill'd cloth, well trimmed and lined,  
 Yet two pounds six will all you pay.  
 Well done MOSES! That's the way!  
 Tweed Trousers made to order here  
 Cost eight and sixpence—that's not dear.  
 For one pound two and six you'll get  
 Trousers to screen you from the wet.  
 For one pound six you may be drest  
 In trousers made the very best.  
 For one pound twelve you may obtain  
 A stylish dress Coat—don't complain!  
 The very best that can be seen  
 Will cost you only "two shillings."  
 And Vests, just fit for gentlemen,  
 At eight and sixpence—good again.  
 Twelve shillings will you find obtain  
 A fancy satin, or a plain.  
 Boys' Tunics and Hussars you'll buy  
 For one pound five—well, it's no lie.  
 And thus (with your permission) close  
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**CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON** regret being obliged to guard the public against imposi-  
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 LONDON.—The principles of the Hygienic Theory are contained in the following propo-  
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 1. The vital principle is contained in the blood.  
 2. Everything in the body is derived from the blood.  
 3. All constitutions are radically the same.  
 4. All diseases arise from impurity of the blood, or, in other words, from acrimonious  
 humours lodged in the body.  
 5. This humour, which degenerates the blood, has three sources—the maturing, the conta-  
 gious, and the personal.  
 6. Disease and pain have the same origin, and may, therefore, be considered synonymous  
 terms.  
 7. Purgation by proper vegetable purgatives is the only effectual mode of eradicating disease.  
 8. Experience of upwards of twenty years has fully proved "Morrison's Vegetable Univer-  
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 these first-rate instruments is at H. R. KIEHN'S, manufacturer, 23, King William-  
 street, London-bridge. H. R. having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to  
 view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about  
 half the price charged by them. H. R.'s much-admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instru-  
 ments taken in exchange.—TOLKIE, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

**TO PURCHASERS of PIANOFORTES in Town or Country.**  
 Mr. TIERNEY offers to parties his opinion and mechanical judgment in the choice of an  
 instrument. Those who wish to make their outlay judiciously, and to possess a piano of  
 such quality as will render the purchase of permanent utility, will perceive their interest in  
 the opinion of a practical workman of upwards of twenty-two years' experience.—Rolls-  
 buildings, Fetter-lane.

**EMBROIDERY, Knitting, Netting, Crochet, Tatting, Bead,**  
 Wool, and Fancy works generally, TAUGHT by an experienced LADY, at the re-  
 sidence of the Pupils, on very moderate terms. Where time is limited, a thorough knowledge  
 of the Art of Embroidery imparted in a few hours. Reference kindly permitted to ladies  
 whom the Advertiser has instructed. Distance immaterial. Orders executed. Address (free)  
 M. C., 55, George-street, Euston-square.

**THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs**  
 of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distin-  
 guished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the pre-  
 servation of the complexion, both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of  
 variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and sustaining the brightest tints with which  
 beauty is adorned.—ROBT. SHAW, London, "is in white letters on the Government Stamp,  
 without which none is genuine. Prices: 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers  
 and medicine vendors.

**GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This**  
 esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS,  
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 delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied  
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**GIBBINS' EXTRACT of ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named**  
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 fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowers  
 Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to  
 assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than  
 any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with per-  
 fect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest de-  
 signs to select from. R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

**MESRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and**  
 7th Vic. cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George  
 of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that  
 the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the fashionable Winter Over-Coat the  
 Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that  
 which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance  
 during the late summer months. To be had only in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22,  
 Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

**CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Infants'**  
 Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps, Day  
 and Night Gowns, Robe Blanche, Lawns and Cambric Nightgowns, with every other requisite  
 in Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 6, Finsbury Pavement. Several hundreds of Children's  
 frocks constantly on hand, from the useful infant at 1s. 1d., medium 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., up  
 to the rich and elegant 15s. 6d. and 20s. 6d. and upwards. Every other article usually required for a  
 young family; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of in going  
 from shop to shop when juvenile clothing is required. An Illustrated Pamphlet, asking for  
 additional information, will be sent free, on receiving a paid letter.

**BERDOE'S WINTER OVER-COATS, really WATERPROOF.**  
 An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate outside garments, adapted for  
 every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever; also of Berdoe's new and uni-  
 versally admired "Pallium," may now be inspected both at his City and West-end establish-  
 ments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. Berdoe's well-  
 known garments, obtained by ten years' extensive trial, renders (it is presumed) commenda-  
 tion now unnecessary. Such articles only supplied as will insure permanent satisfaction, and  
 future confidence.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and  
 56, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street (recently opened).

**SHIRTS.—WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND,**  
 (established twenty-two years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he  
 supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made in the Corazza and are superior to  
 styles from Marsland's Patent Long-Cloth, with fine linen fronts, &c., and are superior to  
 those usually sold at 5s. 6d. and all fine Linen ditto, 10s. 6d., usual price, 15s. 6d. Gentle-  
 men are waited upon in any part of London, or one sent as sample into the Country Post Free,  
 upon receipt of the amount and 1s. added as post payment of postage. The measure requisite  
 is the neck, chest, and wrist tight.

**THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT**  
 WESTERN EMPIRIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and fire-irons;  
 general furnishing ironwork, in tinued copper, iron and block-tin cooking vessels, best  
 Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned paper and iron tea trays, tea urns, ornamental  
 iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c.; brass and iron bedsteads; patent table lamps  
 for candle or oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain  
 figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

**PARCEL POST COMPANY.—Capital £30,000, in 6000**  
 shares, of 5s. each. No call beyond £2 10s. per share to be made until after the first  
 annual general meeting of the shareholders.—Central Depot, 67, Fleet-street, London. The  
 Directors have the gratification to state that, the preliminary arrangements of the under-  
 taking having been perfected, the Company will COMMENCE BUSINESS on Monday next,  
 the 25th day of January instant. The Board having based its arrangements upon a rational  
 not to make an allotment of the shares on the capital stock of the Company until after the  
 actual commencement of the business operations of the undertaking, will continue to receive  
 applications for those shares until the 25th inst., after which day the list will be finally  
 closed.—By order of the Board, E. T. GOUGH, Secretary and Resident Manager,  
 67, Fleet-street, London, Jan. 18, 1847.

**METROPOLITAN and SUBURBAN CEMETERIES**  
 SOCIETY.—(Provisionally Registered according to Act of Parliament.)

Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.  
 Luke James Hansard, Esq., &c.  
 The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the estimates which have been  
 some time in preparation are now completed, and fully prove that, by adopting a new principle  
 of charge (in one payment), the public interest and the profit of their Shareholders will be  
 largely promoted.

The calculations, which apply to their first Establishment at Woodford show that upon an  
 unusually small proportion of burials at least 12 per cent. per annum will be realised during  
 350 years, in which period the ground will be fully occupied, while upon the probable propor-  
 tion of burials it would exceed 20 per cent. per annum during 250 years, even at a reduction  
 of prices.

The particulars and Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons, solicitors, 30,  
 Great Winchester-street; J. H. Stevens, Esq., architect, 6, Clement's-lane; and of the Secre-  
 tary, at the Offices of the Society, No. 6, Broad-street-buildings.

By Order E. HOARE, Secretary.

**THE PROVINCIAL and GENERAL CEMETERIES**  
 COMPANY, affliating with, and creating the Country Branches of the Metropolitan  
 and Suburban Cemeteries Society.

First Capital £250,000, in Shares of £20 each. Ultimate Capital, Two Millions, as agreed.  
 Deposit Two Shillings per share, being the full amount allowed by law for preliminary ex-  
 penses. No further amount will be required until it is necessary to deposit 1s. 6d. per share to  
 meet the Standing Orders of Parliament in the Session of 1848. (Provisionally Registered.)

Cemeteries to be erected near all large towns, or populous districts requiring them, upon the  
 economical mode of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cemeteries Society, which has met with universal  
 approbation from the London Journals, capitalists, and the public generally, the inhabitants  
 of each local Cemetery. The chairman of every district committee to be permitted to hold  
 twenty shares in the parent Company, and to sit at the Board in London in virtue of office.  
 All Shareholders to have the option of burial-ground, in exchange for their shares, at two-  
 thirds the price to the public, with the pre-emption of any future shares of the ultimate  
 capital which may be issued.

To be incorporated, and the liability of shareholders limited by Act of Parliament, or  
 Royal Charter.

TRUSTEES.  
 Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., &c.  
 Luke James Hansard, Esq., &c.

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 John Berkeley Cotter, Esq., Broad-street-buildings  
 John Gardner, Esq., Regent's Villas, Regent's-park  
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 (With power to add to their number.)

LOCAL COMMITTEES.—(Every district requiring a Cemetery to have a Committee of its own  
 members, and to elect one of all the local arrangements.)

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons.  
 COUNTRY SOLICITORS.—(To be appointed by each Local Committee.)

SECRETARY.—Edward Hoare, Esq.

The estimates of the Parent Society show a large annual dividend when the Company shall  
 be in full operation, until which period four per cent. interest will be paid on the deposits  
 and calls.

The Committee of Management are now ready to receive applications for shares, which may  
 be made to Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street; J. H. Stevens,  
 Esq., architect, 6, Clement's-lane, Strand; Messrs. She-well and Sons, brokers, 25, Tottenham-  
 Court; Basil J. Gabert, Esq., 74, Old Broad-street; Messrs. W. H. Collins and Smith, Birmingham;  
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 Edward Milnes, Esq., Darley-street, Bradford; Messrs. Wood and Son, Leeds; or to the Secre-  
 tary, at the Offices of the Society, 6, Broad-street-buildings, where Prospectuses and all further  
 particulars may be obtained.

**W. H. SMITH and SON, NEWS AGENTS, 192, STRAND,**  
 beg to inform SUBSCRIBERS that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from  
 this date, will be supplied in the Large Envelope, to prevent Creasing.

**H. BROOKS, News-Agent, 12, Warwick-square, London,** begs  
 to inform Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that, from the com-  
 mencement of the New Year, he will send this elegant Journal in the Large Envelope to Pre-  
 vent Creasing, exactly as it is sent from the Office.

**W. A. SCRIPPS and SON, GENERAL NEWSPAPER**  
 AGENTS, beg to inform such of their customers as now receive the ILLUS-  
 TRATED LONDON NEWS, and the public in general, that they have adopted the sugges-  
 tion of the proprietors of that Paper, and that, in future, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
 will be forwarded from their Office in accordance with the directions so recommended, care-  
 fully enclosed in Large Envelopes, to prevent creases.—Orders for the ILLUSTRATED  
 LONDON NEWS, and all other London, Foreign, and Foreign Newspapers, will receive the  
 most punctual attention. Advertisements received for insertion.  
 13, South Molton-street, Bond-street.—London, Jan. 14th.

**BLACK!! BLACK!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND**  
 and CO., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements  
 for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week,  
 and finishing the same in a few days if required.—Established above a century.

**VERY RICH TARTAN SILK VELVETS, 4s. 6d. per yard.**  
 Rich Fancy French Silks, 2s. 6d. per yard.  
 Very Rich Regent Satins and Moires, 3s. 6d. per yard.  
 Patterns sent free of expense.—Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

**DIAMOND DUST STROPS, for Sharpening Razors, Surgical**  
 Instruments, Pen, Table, and Carving Knives, from 1s. to 10s. each. Diamond Dust in  
 boxes, from 1s. to 10s. each. Sold by J. BROTHERS and CO., 1, Angel-court, Strand,  
 sole Importers of the Diamond Dust, and Manufacturers of the Diamond Dust Strops.—CAU-  
 TION. Purchasers should observe their signature on the strap label, and that the wrapper  
 of the box has their address on the coat of arms. Agents wanted. Bring your razors and try.

**PRESERVATIVE TOOTH PASTE.—The effect is truly**  
 astonishing upon Discoloured Teeth, Diseased Gums, and Offensive Breath. The Pro-  
 prietors have been induced to offer the above to the public at the earliest solicitation of nume-  
 rous patients, who have found the benefit of its use.—Prepared and Sold by the Proprietor,  
 Mr. HOLLANDS, Surgeon-Dentist, 81, Regent's Quadrant, and of all respectable Chemists in  
 town and country.—A Liberal Allowance to Agents.—Only 1s. per Box.

**ELEGANT PICTURE-FRAMES, &c.—"JEPHTHA'S**  
 DAUGHTER." WM. FOLLIT, 63, Fleet-street, has designed chaste and ornate  
 frames, for the beautiful Engraving, at a cost hitherto unattempted. Subscribers who have  
 not obtained the Print, are solicited to forward their orders to receive the same to WM.  
 FOLLIT, which will ensure good impressions. Priced sheets of superb Looking-Glass and  
 Picture-Frame Designs, &c., on receipt of six stamps. Paintings restored by an Artist.  
 —FOLLIT'S Old-established Economic Carving and Gilding Establishment, 63, Fleet-street.

**THE NEWLY-INVENTED INFLATED INDIA-RUBBER**  
 ELASTIC WHEEL, APPLIED to INVALID CHAIRS.—These Wheels give the invalid's  
 Carriage a gentleness of motion that cannot possibly be attained by springs. They are abso-  
 lutely silent over paved and gravel roads. They are much lighter and easier drawn than  
 common wheels. And for gardens and pleasure grounds they possess the additional ad-  
 vantage that they may be drawn over the lawn and soft gravel walks without leaving the  
 slightest track. For sale (under the patentee's license) at G. MINTIE'S Bath and Brighton  
 Wheel Chair Manufactory, 33, Gerrard-street, Soho.

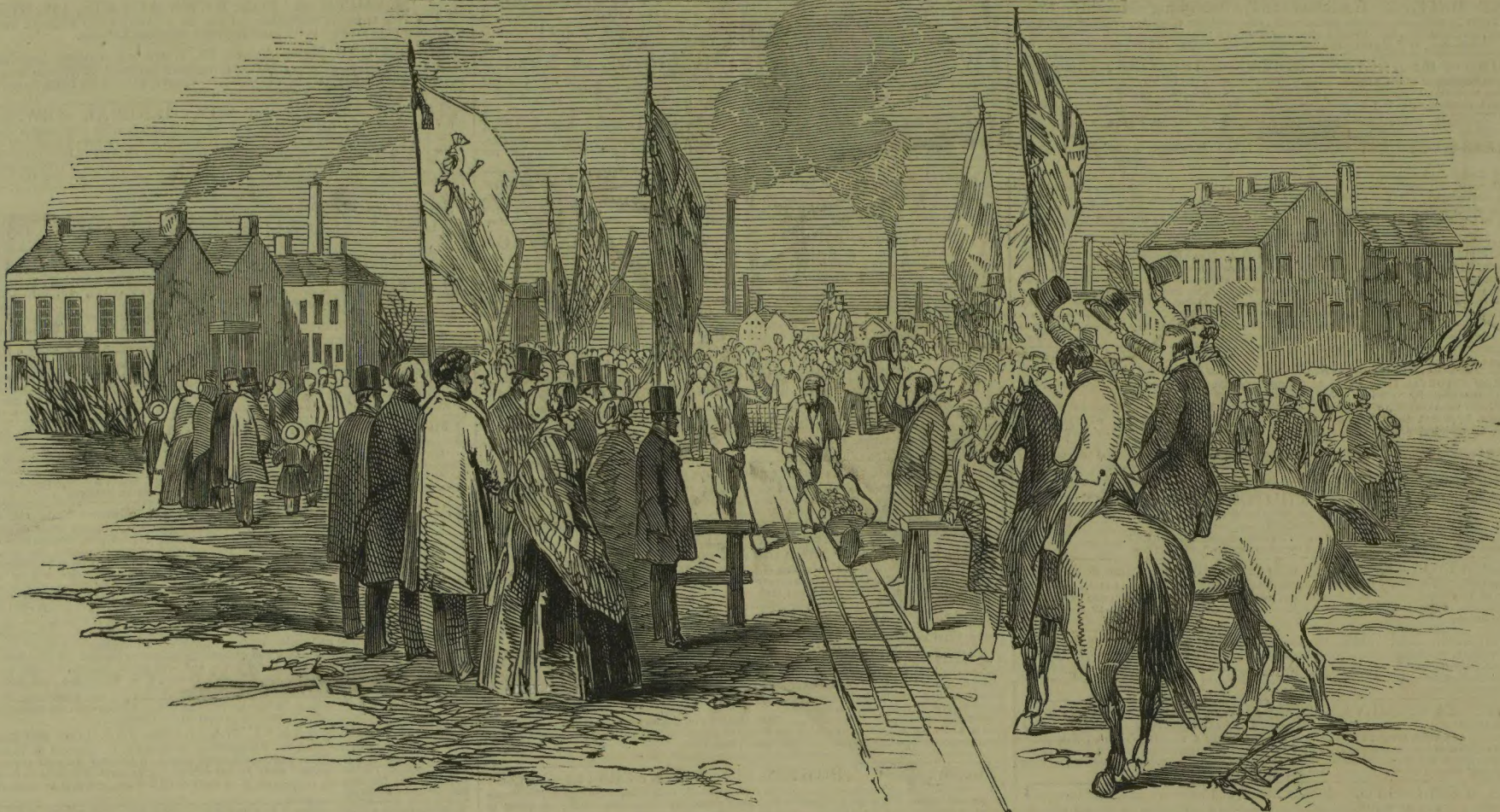
USED BY ALL OUTFITTERS, MOST HOTELS and BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS, AND  
 RECOMMENDED TO ALL FAMILIES.

**BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK (the original, and**  
 by far the best, requiring no Preparation), for writing, in indelible characters, upon  
 Linen, &c., whereby it is an infallible means of identity, as well as security, for  
 Towels, Sheets, Tablecloths, and every variety of Wearing Apparel. Prepared by the Inventor,  
 JOHN BOND, Chemist, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, London, and sold by most stationers,  
 &c. Price 1s. a bottle.

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—THE NORWICH COM-**  
 PANY'S CELEBRATED 3 and 6 CORD, SEWING, and NETTING COTTON.—The  
 attention of Ladies is particularly requested to this novel Article, as being of the most beau-  
 tiful fabric and uniform texture of any yet produced; it is wound on elegant reels, in lengths  
 of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The 6 Cord is more especially adapted for Ladies who are desirous  
 of being accomplished in that elegant and useful art, "Netting." To be had of all the most  
 respectable Silk-mercers, Linendrapers, and Haberdashers in the Kingdom; and wholesale of  
 the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and Co., Norwich; and of their Agent in London, Mr.  
 W. W. TRIPP, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside.—N.B. Merchants and Shippers supplied on the  
 most liberal terms.

**SUPERIOR ARTIFICIAL and MINERAL TEETH of**  
 every class, at very reduced charges, by Mr. CARTER, SURGEON-DENTIST, Thanet-  
 place, five doors west of Temple-bar. Material and construction in all cases guaranteed of  
 the first quality. Mr. Carter has been long known to his patients and the public that he con-  
 tinues to reside as above, where he is prepared to attend all calls in the line of his profession,  
 daily, from ten o'clock until four, or by appointment. Mr. C.'s Mineral Teeth are of various  
 tints of colour, securing the most perfect resemblance in cases where there are teeth remain-  
 ing, and are adapted without pain to the wearer, on very superior principles practised by him  
 continuously for the last twenty years. Whole or partial Sets on the principle of atmospheric  
 adhesion.—9, Thanet-place, Strand, five doors west of Temple-bar





COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESTON, FLEETWOOD, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION RAILWAY, ON JAN. 18.—DRAWN BY W. PILKINGTON.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 155.

- |                                       |                                      |        |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| WHITE.                                | BLACK.                               | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to Q Kt 6th (ch) Q to her 5th    | 3. Q R takes K's P (ch) R to K's 4th |        |        |
| 2. K R to Q B's 5th R to K Kt 4th (a) | 4. K R takes R (ch)—Mate.            |        |        |

(a) Black has a great variety of defensive moves: B to Q B's 3rd to interpose when the Rook checks, Kt to Q B's 6th for the same purpose, &c., but the result is still the same, mate is forced in four moves.

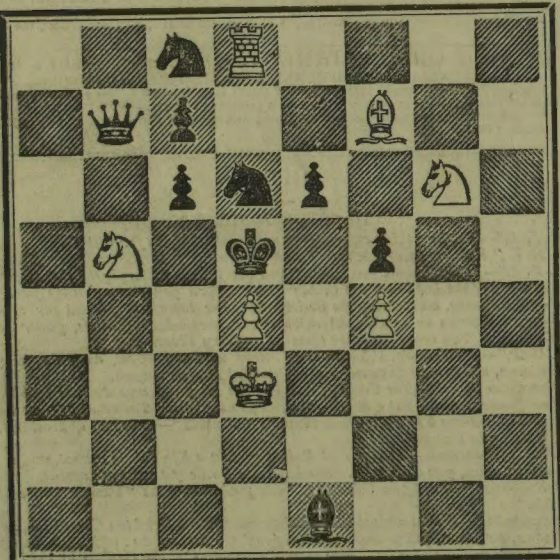
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 156.

- |  |                                  |        |        |
|--|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| WHITE.                                   | BLACK.                           | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to Q B's 5th K R P one             | 4. B takes P at K Kt             |        |        |
| 2. B to Q B's 2nd P one becoming a Queen | 5th P one                        |        |        |
| 3. Kt takes Q P one                      | 5. Kt to K B's 2nd P becomes a Q |        |        |
|  | 6. Kt to Q's 3rd—Mate            |        |        |

PROBLEM, No. 157.

By Mr. H. J. A.

White having to play can mate in five moves.



WHITE.

CHES IN FRANCE,

BETWEEN M. KIESERITZKI AND M. DESLOGES.

- |                                     |                        |                        |                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE. (M. D.)                      | BLACK. (M. K.)         | WHITE. (M. D.)         | BLACK. (M. K.)     |
| 1. Q Kt to B 3rd (a) K P two        | 14. Q to K 2nd         | 14. Q to K 2nd         | Castles            |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd      | 15. Q R P one          | 15. Q R P one          | K R to Kt sq       |
| 3. Q P two K P one (b)              | 16. Q Kt P two         | 16. Q Kt P two         | K Kt P one         |
| 4. Q Kt takes P Q P two             | 17. K R P takes P      | 17. K R P takes P      | K R takes P        |
| 5. Q Kt to B 3rd (c) Q B to K B 4th | 18. Q Kt P one         | 18. Q Kt P one         | Q Kt takes Q P (e) |
| 6. K P one K Kt to B 3rd            | 19. P takes Kt         | 19. P takes Kt         | K R takes Q Kt (f) |
| 7. K B to Q 3rd Q B to K 5th        | 20. Q B to Q Kt 2nd sq | 20. Q B to Q Kt 2nd sq | K R to K Kt 6th    |
| 8. B takes B Q P takes B            | 21. Q B P two          | 21. Q B P two          | Kt to K Kt 5th     |
| 9. K Kt to his 5th Q to K 2nd       | 22. Kt takes Kt        | 22. Kt takes Kt        | K R P takes Kt     |
| 10. Castles K R P one               | 23. B to Q B sq        | 23. B to Q B sq        | Q to K R 5th       |
| 11. K Kt to R 3rd K Kt P two        | 24. B to K 3rd         | 24. B to K 3rd         | B to K Kt 2nd      |
| 12. K B P two (d) K Kt P one        | 25. B to K B 2nd       | 25. B to K B 2nd       | Q R to K R sq      |
| 13. K Kt to B 2nd K R P one         | 26. B takes K R        | 26. B takes K R        | B takes P (ch)     |

White resigned.

- (a) This is a very unusual method of beginning a game, but it is not particularly objectionable.  
(b) This looks like a slip. If intentional, what are the fruits?  
(c) Better, we should have thought, to K Kt 3rd.  
(d) Imprudently played.  
(e) Mr. Kieseritzki has now made a breach, and he retains the attack to the end.  
(f) This was evidently unforeseen by White when he pushed the Pawn on Black's Kt.

CHES IN ITALY.

The following games, played at Modena, by M. Calvi, whose name is familiar to most amateurs, from his clever series of Rudimentary Lessons, and Messrs. Bonetti and Discart, who occupy the topmost rank among the players of Modena, will be read with interest here; although the pleasure and instruction we derive from the study of Italian play is qualified considerably by the disparity in their mode of Castling with that adopted by the great triumvirate of Chess—England, Germany, and France. In these countries, our readers are aware, the operation of Castling is for the most part defensive; and consists, on the King's side, of playing the King to his Kt sq, and the Rook to K B sq; and, on the Queen's side, of placing the King on Q B sq, and the Rook on Q sq. In Italy, however, greater license is allowed; the act is not merely a precautionary movement for securing the King from danger, but is powerfully instrumental also in carrying on the attack. There, in Castling on the King's side, the King may at once be moved to R sq, and the Rook to K sq; or, the King may be played to R, Kt, or B sq, and the Rook stationed next to him, or one or two squares distant. So, on the Queen's side, the King may, at a bound, be played to Q R sq, and the Rook take his place, or either of them be moved to any of the intervening squares.

There is another anomaly in the Italian game, too, which, like their mode of Castling, we would gladly see abolished; this is their *passar battaglia*, or exemption of a Pawn in moving two steps, when first played, from being taken by a hostile Pawn in passing.

While these dissimilitudes in the practice of the game exist, the finest works of the Italian players must be comparatively valueless to the rest of Europe; and, on the other hand, the masterly productions on Chess by the three countries just named, can never be appreciated, and taken advantage of, as they deserve, by the amateurs of Italy.

GAME THE FIRST.

PLAYED BY MR. CALVI AGAINST MR. DISCART.

- |                     |                      |                       |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. Calvi).  | BLACK (Mr. Discart). | WHITE (Mr. Calvi).    | BLACK (Mr. Discart). |
| 1. K P two          | Q B P two            | 28. Q R P one         | Kt to B 2nd          |
| 2. Q B P one        | K P one              | 29. Q B to Q Kt 4th   | Q to K Kt 3rd (g)    |
| 3. Q P two          | Q P two              | 30. K B to Q 3rd      | Kt to Q B 3rd        |
| 4. K P one          | Q Kt to B 3rd        | 31. Q B to Q 6th      | K R P one            |
| 5. K B P two        | K B to K 2nd         | 32. K B to K 2nd      | B takes B            |
| 6. K B to Q 3rd     | K Kt to R 3rd        | 33. K B to his 3rd    | K R P one            |
| 7. K Kt to B 3rd    | Castles (a)          | 34. Q takes B         | Q to K B 2nd         |
| 8. Castles (b)      | Q B to Q 2nd         | 35. Q Kt P two        | K to R 2nd           |
| 9. Q to K sq        | K B P two (c)        | 36. B to Q B 5th      | K Kt P two (h)       |
| 10. Q Kt to Q 2nd   | Q R P one            | 37. R to Q 6th        | R to Q B 2nd         |
| 11. K B to Q B 2nd  | Q to her Kt 3rd      | 38. Q to Q sq         | P takes B P          |
| 12. Q Kt to his 3rd | P takes Q P          | 39. K Kt P one        | Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)   |
| 13. K Kt takes P    | Kt takes Kt          | 40. P takes P         | R to K Kt 2nd        |
| 14. Q Kt takes Kt   | K B to Q B 4th       | 41. K to R 2nd        | Q to K B 2nd         |
| 15. Q Kt to his 3rd | Q B to Q Kt 4th      | 42. Q to K Kt sq      | Q to K Kt 3rd        |
| 16. Kt takes K B    | Q takes Kt (d)       | 43. Q to K B 2nd      | K to K sq            |
| 17. R to K B 3rd    | Q P one              | 44. R to Q sq         | K to R 3rd           |
| 18. Q B to Q 2nd    | P takes P            | 45. Q to K R 4th      | R to K Kt 3rd        |
| 19. Q B takes P     | Q to K 2nd           | 46. Q to K B 6th (ch) | Q takes Q            |
| 20. K R P one (e)   | B to Q B 3rd         | 47. Q to K B 5th (ch) | K to R 2nd           |
| 21. R to K B sq     | Q R to Q sq          | 48. B takes Q (ch)    | K to Kt sq           |
| 22. Q R to Q sq     | Q to K B 2nd         | 49. R to Q 7th (ch)   | R to K Kt 2nd        |
| 23. R takes R       | R takes R            | 50. B to Q B 5th      | K takes R            |
| 24. Q to K R 4th    | R to Q B sq          | 51. R takes R (ch)    | K to Kt 3rd          |
| 25. R to Q sq       | Q to K Kt 3rd        | 52. K to Kt 3rd       | Q Kt P two           |
| 26. Q to K B 2d     | Q to K R 4th         | 53. Q R P one         |                      |
| 27. K to Kt sq (f)  | B to Q 4th           | 54. Q R P one         |                      |

And the Game was abandoned as drawn.

- (a) Castles, by playing K to R sq and R to B sq.  
(b) In the same way: K to R sq and R to B sq.  
(c) This is an example of what the Italians call *passar battaglia*. In this country, White might, if he chose, intercept the Pawn in transitu, by taking it, as if it had moved but one square, but in Italy it has the privilege of passing two steps without interruption.  
(d) Better than taking the Rook, on account of Kt to Q 7th.  
(e) If the last move of Black's Queen is correctly given in the MS., which we doubt, believing it ought to have been Q to her B 2nd, White might now gain the exchange, it appears, by playing B to Q Kt 4th.  
(f) To prevent the advance of the Kt to Kt 5th.  
(g) Threatening to take the K Kt P with his Bishop; and, if the Q took the Bishop, to exchange Queens, and then take Bishop with Rook; which, however, was not of much moment, as White could take the K B P with his B at the proper moment.  
(h) Well conceived, though hazardous. If White take the Pawn, Black's Kt takes K P and gets into play.

GAME THE SECOND.

BETWEEN MESSRS. BONETTI AND DISCART.

- |                    |                   |                           |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| BLACK (M. B.)      | WHITE (M. D.)     | BLACK (M. B.)             | WHITE (M. D.)           |
| 1. K P two         | K P one           | 14. Castles on Q side (c) | Q to Q Kt 2d            |
| 2. K B P two       | Q P two           | 15. B to K Kt 2d          | Q to her B sq           |
| 3. K P one         | Q B P two         | 16. B takes R             | Q takes B               |
| 4. K Kt to B 3d    | Q Kt to B 3d      | 17. Q to K R 5th (ch)     | K Kt P one              |
| 5. Q B P one       | B to Q 2d         | 18. Kt takes Kt P         | K Kt to B 3d            |
| 6. Q Kt to R 3d    | K B P one         | 19. Q to K R 4th          | B to K Kt 2d            |
| 7. Q Kt to B 2d    | B P takes P       | 20. Kt takes R            | B takes Kt              |
| 8. P takes P       | Q Kt takes P (a)  | 21. Q B P takes P         | P takes P               |
| 9. Kt takes Kt     | Q to K R 5th (ch) | 22. Kt takes P            | Q to her 4th            |
| 10. K Kt P one     | Q to K 5th (ch)   | 23. B to K Kt 5th         | K to B 2d               |
| 11. Q to K 2d      | Q takes R (b)     | 24. R to K B sq           | Q to K 4th              |
| 12. Q P one        | Q P one           | 25. Q takes K R P (ch)    | White surren-<br>dered. |
| 13. Q B to K B 4th | Q Kt P one        |                           |                         |

- (a) It was not in mortal to resist the temptation of sacrificing the Kt.  
(b) If he had taken the Q Kt, the following moves would probably have occurred:—  
BLACK. Q takes Q Kt  
WHITE. K takes Kt  
BLACK. Q takes Kt P (ch); K takes Q  
WHITE. K takes Q  
And Black has regained his Pawn.  
(c) Moving K to Q Kt sq and R to K sq.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FLEETWOOD, PRESTON, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION RAILWAY.

This important line of railway is intended to connect the town of Preston with the new port of Fleetwood, and the west coast with Yorkshire. The works were formally commenced at Preston on Monday last, when the Mayor (John Paley, Esq.) invited the members of the Corporation, and several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, to meet him at the Town-hall, and accompany him to the site of the works, about half a mile north-east of the centre of the town. The party assembled in the Council Chamber, at about twelve o'clock; and shortly after formed in procession, headed by J. Talbot Clifton, Esq., M.P., on his right; and on his left, by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., M.P. for the borough; then followed the Recorder (T. B. Addison, Esq.), the Town Clerk, members of the Corporation, shareholders, and other gentlemen, to the number of about 700. The procession having reached the site of the works, the Mayor unrobed, and put on the dress of a "navvie;" as did also the Recorder, who was to wheel the barrow. Mr. Bray, the solicitor to the Company, then presented the Mayor with the spade, and his worship commenced cutting the turf, and two or three pieces being thrown into the barrow, the Recorder wheeled it to a considerable distance, amidst the waving of the numerous flags and the cheers of the spectators; and this point of the ceremony is represented in our Illustration, from a sketch made on the spot by Mr. Pilkington, of Bolton.

The turf being cut, the Mayor and the Recorder briefly addressed the company,

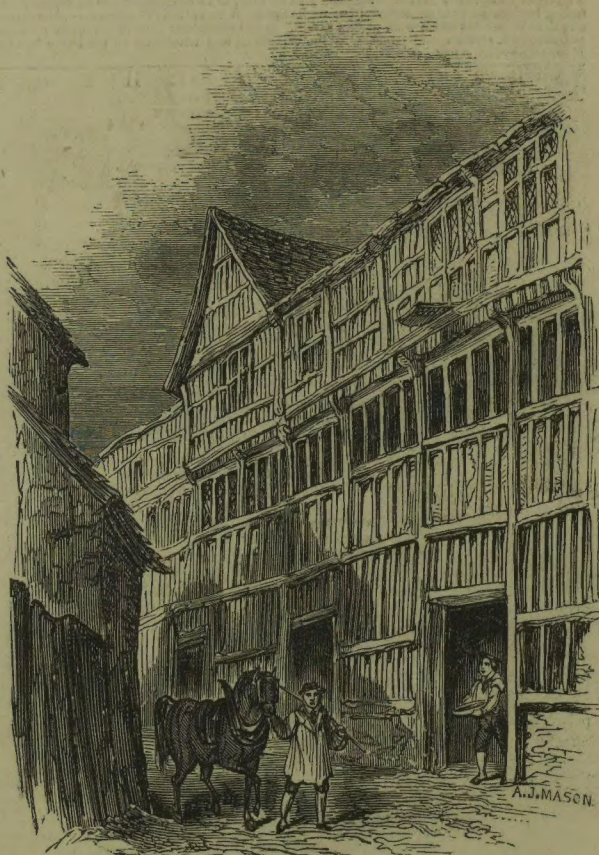
explaining the prospective advantages of the railway to Preston and the west coast; and then returned to Preston. At half-past two o'clock, a numerous company sat down to a collation at the Bull Inn, the Recorder in the chair, supported by Sir H. Fleetwood and the Mayor, T. Clifton, Esq., &c. Many toasts were drunk in connexion with the auspicious event of the day, after which the company separated.

The spade and barrow were designed and manufactured for the occasion: the former has a mahogany handle and polished steel blade, bearing the arms of the Company: it has been presented by the Mayor. The barrow is of bay-wood, French polished, and has on its side an engraved shield with the Company's arms, and an inscription commemorating the purpose for which it has been used; it has been presented to the Recorder.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE BOOTH HALL, GLOUCESTER.

The threatened destruction of this ancient edifice renders it a peculiar object of interest at the present time. It is a timber building of considerable antiquity, probably of the time of Henry VII., and was the Town Hall of the City at that period; the place where the burgesses assembled, and where the corporate business of the town, and other matters connected therewith, was transacted.



THE BOOTH HALL, GLOUCESTER.

Its exterior presented the ordinary features of buildings of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Its interior is one large hall, supported by massive oak beams, having at one side a gallery, and some remnants of hangings. It presents much the same appearance as the curious room in the Tower of London, called the Council Chamber; and both may have been contemporary erections. The floor above has been used as a lumber room, and the Hall itself, as a coach-house and stable to the large inn in the rear of which this relic of old Gloucester is situated.

The modern Shire Hall stands close beside it, and is a curious instance of the difference in accommodation required in ancient and modern times. Within a few doors of the Hall there still stands various old timber houses; and, opposite, is the venerable Church of St. Nicholas. But Gloucester, like many others of our provincial towns, is rapidly losing its picturesque old timber houses; the house of the famous Jemmy Wood, the banker, has been demolished, and a very showy modern one placed on its site. All this is consequent on modern necessities; but it is useful to place on record, as we do now, the elder features of our country towns, for the benefit of future topographers. Among many other examples of antiquity which are rapidly passing away, the old Booth Hall of Gloucester may be cited as a curious specimen of the ancient public offices of the land.

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